THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

MR. JAMES ROUTLEDGE has sent to the *Kendal Mercury* a copy of his letter to this journal on the Ilbert Bill, which we published a few weeks back. We give the following extract from his letter to the Kendal paper:

After the mutiny, wise and able statesmen agreed that if we intended to remain in India, we must deal fairly with the people—above all that we must open up to them careers in their own land. We invited them to compete with us in our great Universities, and in our competitive examinations; and in spite of caste, and a thousand difficulties, they came, and in many cases beat us splendidly on our own ground. We gave to some of those who won the prizes magistracies—only not to have effect where Englishmen were concerned. They have had effect in the case of Americans, Germans, Frenchmen—any persons indeed but Englishmen. An uneducated planter might decide a case as between another planter and his labourers, or between such a planter and his Hindoo or Mahomedan neighbour; but no native magistrate could decide any such case. It was possible to view this as a permanent state of affairs. Lord Ripon, with the support of a strong Liberal Government, took one step in the right direction—the direction to which all our future steps must tend if we are to remain in India; and the abuse to which he has been subjected almost exceeds any thing ever known before even in the filth of party politics, or in that still more hateful strife which is engendered by race pride, very often overlying the shallowest intellect, and the most crass ignorance. I write in the name of the nobler of our countrymen in India—men like the Lawrences, Outram, Havelock, John Nicholson—who, even when ruling with the highest hand, secured by their kindness and good faith, the kindliest sympathy and good will of the native people. I write also in behalf of Hindoo and Mahomedan friends—men of truth and honour in every act of life—and, if you will give me space, I will write again.

Nobly said!

THE RUMOUR of an alliance between the Anglo-Indian Opposition and the zemindars of Bengal regarding the Ilbert Bill has reached England, and the London *Daily News* has the following upon it:

It is well known that the leaders of the Defence Association tried very hard six months ago to seduce the zemindars. The bribe they offered was a promise to aid them in resisting the Rent Bill, and so exaggerated is the fear of the zemindars and so deep their dislike of that measure that the temptation must have been exceeding great. By the zemindars the Rent Bill is regarded as an impending calamity of very serious proportions; the Ilbert Bill affects them not at all. Indeed, it is a surprising, and, when considered, a significant fact—not that a few great landholders have yielded to the tempters, but that it has taken six or eight months of intrigue to seduce a few among them to join the Anglo-Indian opposition. Besides the promise of support against the Rent Bill, there was the fact that their own immediate ruler, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was the most distinguished opponent of the Ilbert Bill, and that every official with whom they were ever brought into close contact was also an opponent. The Bengal zemindar is by nature and habit obsequious, and one of the great objects of his life is to stand well with the officials in his district and province, especially with the Lieutenant-Governor and his Secretaries. It is pleasant enough to be on good terms with the Viceroy and the members and secretaries of the Government of India, but it is the Bengal officials who can affect their interests and give or take away their reputations. Official favour is the sun and shield of their existence, and they know that by opposing the Ilbert Bill they could purchase official favour as well as the co-operation of the Defence Association against the Rent Bill. If Lord Ripon's Government has done nothing else, it has at least brought a powerful public opinion into existence, which the Anglo-Indian opposition has stimulated and exasperated. The men of political influence are nearly all leading members of the British Indian Association. It is morally certain that the whole political influence of the Bengal zemindars will remain to the end, as it has been from the beginning, in favour of the Ilbert Bill.

Our contemporary is quite right. Whatever their maligners may say the leaders of the British Indian Association have remained staunch to the principle of the Ilbert Bill through good report and evil report.

GENERAL HILL attacked the Akas on the 8th instant. At first they seemed determined to oppose the troops, but dispersed rapidly under artillery fire. Our loss is 5 wounded. When the troops advanced up the hill, they found both the stockade and mehals' village abandoned. One hundred rifles will now advance to Boora Gams to negotiate the surrender of the prisoners. The health of the troops is good, and the weather continues fine. *Press Commissioner's Office.*

IN THE Queen's Bench Division, the case of Heywood *versus* the Bishop of Manchester came on for hearing before Baron Pollock sitting without a jury. The plaintiff, Sir Percival Heywood, as patron of the living of St. John's, Miles Platting, claimed £750 damages from the Bishop for refusing to institute the Rev. H. Cowgill, his nominee, to the benifice. His Lordship declined doing so on the ground that Mr. Cowgill had refused to abate certain ritualistic practices. No witnesses were called for plaintiff. The Solicitor-General, for the defence, called the Bishop of Manchester, who said he would willingly have instituted Mr. Cowgill if he had promised to conduct the services within the limits of an admonition issued to the clergy. The Court has reserved judgment.

MR. BEVERLEY has been appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in the room of Mr. Allen, who has taken furlough.

THE BEHAR HERALD tells us that there is a consensus of opinion amongst all the witnesses examined by the Excise Commission, that there is great increase of drunkenness in the districts of Behar, owing to the cheap liquor system introduced by Government since the last few years.

TUESDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

THE TIMES OF INDIA thus comments upon the Ilbert Bill debate:

The Hon. Kristodas Pal goes straight to the real motive of the Bil. "The gradual minimization of the Bill made by degrees and beautifully less," has, as a matter of fact put back the clock of improvement introduced in 1872. This was of course the fault of those who introduced the Bill. The Hon. Kristodas Pal is perfectly justified in all he says. The present solution of the difficulty has, he urges, been accomplished by an unsatisfactory process. The removal of race distinction has been effected "not by extension, but by reduction of power, by taking away the power of independent action from European Magistrates, and not by adding to the power of native Magistrates." In "seeking to abolish one anomaly we shall create another." and the settlement now proposed will only add, he maintains, to the difficulty of fair, speedy and honest administration of justice.

Europeans in all important cases will have the right if they are tried by either District Magistrates or Sessions Judges, no matter whether European or native, of claiming a trial by jury. From the extraordinary concessions in Monday's Council meeting it would seem that even in the most trivial cases they can claim this right, and that if a drunken European loafer has made a disturbance, and the District Magistrate cannot find Europeans enough to form a jury, he must perforce refer the case to the Session Judge. Nothing could be more absurd. In the rare case when a native holds the post of District Magistrate he will have a European under him as Assistant or Joint-Magistrate. The punitive power of these Magistrates, so long as they are Europeans, will be left untouched. They can still as before, sentence Europeans to three months' imprisonment and fine them to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The Hon. Kristodas Pal was quite justified, we think, in saying that the great majority of European cases should, to save trouble, be transferred from the files of the Native District Magistrate to that of his junior, the European Joint or Assistant Magistrate. There are as he says, many cases in England when an Englishman cannot claim trial by jury. In India he cannot, as we have pointed out, be tried by a native without one. But for minor offences he should be tried by a European Assistant or Joint Magistrate and so long as these are Europeans the present law should hold good.

And the new race-distinction, as the Native Member said, will be made more pointed and powerful.

REFERRING to a letter published by the above journal on the Native Press on the Ilbert Bill it says that "in Bombay itself the *Rast Goftar* was perhaps the only native journal free from the influence of the Calcutta wire-pullers." Our contemporary then goes on:

The *Rast Goftar*, says our correspondent, "has from the first stoutly refused to believe any of the misleading statements put forward by the local apologists for the conduct of the Viceroy's councillors who have succumbed at the eleventh hour. It has been for others to humbug the public into all sorts of mischief as to the intention of the Viceroy and his councillors." In its last issue the *Rast Goftar* firmly refused to credit the misstatement so industriously circulated that the right of trial by jury was to be extended to natives in the mofussil. It also pointed out that "there was nothing in Mr. Ilbert's long speech to indicate any such concession on the part of Government." It showed that the real exponents of native opinion, the *Hindu Patriot*, *Indian Mirror* (and I might add itself) have had nothing to do with the happy family arrangement of caw-me-caw-thee to which unluckily the minor journals have fallen victims.

Who are the wire-pullers referred to?

AN INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY EXHIBITION is to be held in Edinburgh next summer, and the Committee have solicited Lord Kimberley's assistance towards securing the adequate representation "of the vast resources of India in this respect." The Secretary of State has addressed the Government of India on the subject, pointing out that the exhibition "will be of practical service to India, by bringing into notice varieties of the woods, particularly of the hard woods, and other forest products of that country, of great value and interest, which are at present unknown in Europe," and expressing a hope that the Government will be able to bring together such a characteristic and select representation of the produce of the Indian forests as will do credit to the Departments charged with their administration.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN delivered at the London Institute a lecture on the Indian ryot from which we make the following extract:

The Indian ryot had often been likened to the camel, which will carry a very heavy burden, if only loaded in the way to which he has been accustomed. So in the present case, the complaint was not so much that the weight of taxation is too heavy as that it is badly adjusted and galls the camel's back. In the administration of justice was found the same reckless subversion of old institutions as in levying the land revenue. In the rural districts we had set aside the excellent old method of arbitration of disputes on the spot, and had substituted for this cheap and effective plan our own costly and complicated court system, the fruits of which, as was shown in some detail, were interminable litigation, chicanery, and perjury. Macaulay was quoted in proof of the dismay spread among the Indian people when the change was made just a century ago. "A reign of terror," he said, "began, of terror heightened by mystery; for even that which was endured was less horrible than that which was anticipated. All the injustice of former oppressors, Asiatic and European, appeared as a blessing when compared with the justice of the Supreme Court. It was further shown that the enormous mischief resulting from the alarming denudation of the Indian forests, which had been going on for so many years under British rule, had also arisen from disregard of old village methods. In concluding, Sir William regretted that time did not allow of a glance at the legion of malign influences in other directions traceable to the same sources; in police, public works, excise, the salt import, survey, irrigation, and so forth. Each of these departments swarmed with ill-paid, hungry native subordinates, who prowled about the villages fattening on plunder. Among all these petty tyrants the wretched ryot was like a toad under a harrow. The irritation and unrest thus produced constituted the real danger to our sway in India.

There is only one remedy for this condition of things—a Permanent Settlement of the land revenue.

THE SEA-VOYAGE question is exercising the minds of some of the natives of Mysore. Last week a meeting of the orthodox party and the reformers who are in favour of allowing a sea voyage was held at Bangalore. The meeting resolved that at as early a date as possible subsequent to the publication of the new edition of the Sastras, which the reformers are issuing, a general meeting shall be held to discuss the question further. It is time that the old prejudice should give way.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE received the following from our Assam Correspondent:

A circular was lately issued by the Commissioner of Assam in which he said that there is no need for an Inspector to insist upon the coolies being paid by the employer wages for one day without labour in each week as required by Section 116 of Act I of 1882, if there is a tacit understanding between employer and labourer that the rights of the labourer under the above section will not be claimed. It is sufficient therefore to let employers know what their liabilities and the rights of the labourers are under Section 116, without requiring inspecting officers to enforce these rights if the labourer does not assert them. All that an inspecting officer need look to is whether the labourers can get his full contract monthly wages by working 6 days a week and doing a fair work on each day. If the labourers are not informed of their rights in respect of a holiday in the week what good there is to let the employers know of their liabilities? Lord Ripon may judge from the above that when the head of a local Government is not willing to enlighten the ignorant coolies with their rights what is expected from the recruit whose interest it is to swell the number of enlisters. What a sad commentary is Act XXI of 1883 on Act II of 1882. The above circular will also prove whether a planter jury will sympathize with an accused planter or a coolie complainant, when the Government does not appear to be able to hold the balance evenly. If the *concordat* turns out to be an accomplished fact the sooner the Coolie Emigration Acts are repealed the better for justice and humanity.

THE SAME correspondent informs us that a fire broken out at Jorehat lately by which property to the value of a lakh of rupees was destroyed.

THE FINANCIAL Correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:

The exports of wheat from India have lately fallen off so considerably as to suggest a drying up of the sources of supply on that side for a time. At the end of September last the quantity telegraphed as being on passage to Europe from the two ports, Bombay and Calcutta, was 750,000 qrs.; at the end of October it had fallen to 590,000 qrs., and last week's statement was only 300,000 qrs. During the past eleven months England has received altogether about 2,300,000 qrs. of wheat from India, or one-third more than 1st year during the same period. As yet we are getting only a sixth part of our foreign supplies of wheat or barley—a tenth part of our total requirements—from India. Until railways are made in the North-West, India will never take the first rank as a wheat-exporting country.

We commend the above to Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Hope.

J. W. in the columns of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* thus distinguishes the several speakers at the November meeting of the Landholders of Bengal against the Tenancy Bill:

The above are the opinions of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, C. I. E., L. L. D., a man who, if there be any such in India, is "the equal of Englishmen in every respect."

The above is from a speech by Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., late a member of Lord Ripon's Council, and the reputed first mover in favour of the Ilbert Bill.

Maharajah Norendra Krishna, one of the heads of the leading Hindu families of Calcutta.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjie, a wealthy gentleman in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, who, though blind, like Mr. Fawcett, has the reputation of being a very able man.

The writer adds: "I have not mentioned the Bill referred to, or the subject of it; but the facts indicate that the same false pretences of (limited) official opinion, and the same disregard of full opinions as are used on the Ilbert Bill, are being tried on this measure." The measure referred to is the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of Madras have declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st ultimo at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Rs. 50,000 has been credited to reserve fund, and Rs. 39,155-10-4 is carried forward.

A GREAT failure has been announced at Marseilles, that of the banking firm of Roux de Fraisinet. The head of the firm is M. Hilarion Alais Roux, Marquis d' Escombrera, formerly Consul-General of Madagascar at Paris. The failure is said to be connected with the unsuccessful Malagasy business. The liabilities are stated to be 18,000,000*l.* against assets amounting to 15,000,000*l.*

A REPORT is current in New York to the effect that the Prince of Wales has sent an agent to make large purchases of land near Kansas City; it is said that His Royal Highness already owns 250,000 acres in that locality.

THURSDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY has passed a Cat Resolution because between the 1st and the 25th of July 1881, 750 cats had died at Ahmednagar, and in 1883, 125 cats had died in Poona, the chief symptom being vomiting. We should like to know who kept the mortuary returns of cats and how?

MR. G. J. SYMONS explains in the columns of the *Times* his theory about the peculiar sunset-glow now observable more or less throughout the world. He does not doubt that the phenomenon has been caused by the volcanic eruption at Krakatoa, May 20, 1883, and especially those of August 26 and 27. Vast columns of vapour were projected thousands of feet high; the whole of North Java was so darkened for 86 hours that nothing could be seen without artificial light. The columns of vapor, uncontrolled by the earth's gravitation, drafted slowly eastward, i. e. were left behind by the earth's rotation. The earth's atmosphere would appear to have become impregnated with volcanic dust through an immense area in both hemispheres.

SARAH BERNHARDT lately appeared in a most fascinating form on board the Paris stage in a new drama, called *Nana Saheb*. The play is a drama in verse by M. Jean Richepin; its subject, as the title indicates, is the Cawnpore tragedy, and its motive is apparently to present the character of the Bithoor prince as an erring patriot, beguiled into reprehensible atrocity by love of his country and love for a Hindu maiden, Djamma. Djamma, the daughter of Tippo Rai, another Rajah, is represented by Sarah Bernhardt; in the language of a correspondent who describes the play, "clad in rich and poetical garments, she is a radiant vision, and all hearts leap to her; among them the heart of the Nana."

WONDERS OF SCIENCE will never cease. Quinine has been discovered from gas tar. It is stated that Professor Fischer, of Munich, has succeeded in obtaining from distilled coal a white crystalline powder, which, so far as regards its action on the human system, cannot be distinguished from quinine except that it assimilates even more readily with the stomach. Its efficacy in reducing fever heat is said to be remarkable, even rendering the use of ice unnecessary. The romance of gas tar is evidently far from being exhausted. In addition to the sweetest scents, the most brilliant dyes, the most powerful disinfectants, and even prussic acid are some of the numerous and wonderful products of its decomposition.

WE TAKE the following from the *Bengal Public Opinion*:

The same contemporary in noticing the debate on the *concordat* says that Mr. Ilbert's speech is an admirable exposition of the subject. Mr. Hunter the best friend of the natives among the Officials, and certainly the most powerful since Major Baring's unfortunate withdrawal, has done wisely in giving adhesion to the latest compromise, although not to his liking." But our contemporary does not understand Mr. Kristodas Pal. We are not surprised at this. Mr. Kristodas Pal may not be as astute a politician as our Bombay contemporary, but at any rate he was sincere, and straightforward on this occasion. He spoke what he *felt*, and what his countrymen *felt and thought* on this subject. We poor Politicians understand Kristodas Pal very well. His moderate but firm speech re-echoed the sentiments of the whole nation. He spoke out in Council, in more guarded language of course, but what we, all of us, have been talking in our drawing-rooms and in our street walks. His speech was a firm protest against the ignominious surrender of the Government into the hands of a rebel clique,—a protest against the indirect change of the Government of this vast Empire from the hands of the responsible ministers, and officers of Her Majesty to a handful of rebel-agitators,—and Mr. Kristodas Pal deserves well of the public for his firm, strong, but moderate speech before the Council on Friday before last.

We thank the *Bengal Public Opinion* and the *Amirta Bazar Putrika* for sinking personal differences at this national crisis.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT OF THE WORKING OF the Allahabad Bank, Limited, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1883, shows that the gross profits reached the sum of Rs. 1, 10,471-15-0, and that the divisible balance is equal to the rate of 22-5-10 per cent. per annum on the Bank's capital. A dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum are recommended for declaration, and the Reserve Fund is to be increased from Rs. 1,25,875 to Rs 1,34,053. The working capital at the close of the half-year stood at Rs. 30,28,656.

FRIDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that a petition from a number of respectable native gentlemen in the Burdwan division has been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, protesting against natives being invested with the powers of an English Magistrate. Who can these worthy gents be?

IT IS STATED that the Viceregal party of Hyderabad will consist of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Ripon, Mr. Durand, the Military and Private Secretaries, Captains Harbord, Burn, St. Quintin and Pollen, Aides-de-Camp, the Revd. Father Kerr and Dr. Anderson.

WE LEARN from the *Pioneer* that His Excellency Mr. Grant Duff will probably accompany the Viceroy from Madras to the Deccan, and be present at the installation of the Nizam.

WE HAVE received a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the landholders of Sherepore Town in Mymensing held at the residence of Ray Kissori Mohun Chowdry on the 3rd ultimo, for the purpose of establishing a Landholders' Association there. It was presided over by Pundit Huro Soondur Turkaratna. The same gentleman was elected President of the Association with two Vice-Presidents, one Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries. Babu Huro Chunder Chowdry was elected President of the Executive Committee, which will consist of 18 members, a President and a Vice-President, one Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries. The Association will hold its meetings once in a quarter and the committee on the first Monday of every month.

A CORRESPONDENT at Kalinugur in the Midnapore district writes to say that the portion of the river below Diamond Harbour between Russulpore and the mouth of the Huldy river is infested with river dacoits. Robberies are of frequent occurrence on mahajuns' boats—the crews and supercargoes are tortured for the discovery of hidden treasure and even heavy cargos are removed from the boats. He suggests that mahajuns should be instructed to use the Hidgli Tidal Canal, which is a safe route.

A SCHOOL-MASTER complains that great wrong was done to the candidates who appeared at the last Entrance Examination in the Calcutta University by setting a paper on Sanskrit, which contained no fewer than eighteen misprints which prevented the questions being answered satisfactorily. He further states that the concluding portion of the translation paper was of a character, which ought not to have been set to candidates appearing at the Entrance Examination.

WE HAVE received a copy of the address which several respectable gentlemen and zemindars' agents of Girdi in the Hazaribagh District presented to Mr. Bedford, Assistant Commissioner, on his transfer to another station. The address dwells with much laudation on the public and private virtues of the transferred officer.

SATURDAY 19TH, JANUARY.

WE HAVE received a copy of the representations which Mr. Radhanath Changkakati of Dibrugurh has addressed the Deputy Commissioner of Lukhimpore relative to the draft Assam Rent-Law. We regret we have not space for noticing all points in full, but we will mention one, which relates to the fact of Act X of 1859 being in force in the Assam Valley districts. With reference to this point the writer justly observes that unless this Act (Act X of 1859) is especially repealed for Assam, the Assam Rent-Law may be considered *ultra vires* by some high judicial authority to the great inconvenience and loss of all the parties affected by the measure.

WE HAVE received a copy of the memorial which the Vakils practising in the Courts of the Central Provinces have submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy. These Vakils have a serious grievance arising from an order of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Province, who has ruled that by ceasing to practise in the High Court in which they were enrolled they have lost the privilege attaching to pleaders of the High Court. They must therefore renew their licenses every year to practise in the Courts of the Central Provinces. The Vakils claim the same privileges that have been conceded to the advocates, who are not required to obtain certificates yearly. We think the Vakils have reason on their side.

THERE were 457 deaths in Calcutta during the fortnight ending 12th January, of which 14 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 146 from fevers, 49 from bowel-complaints, 6 from accidents and suicide, 55 from pthisis and ashma, 26 from liver and spleen diseases, 31 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 109. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 32. Average of daily mortality 32·6.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued a notification regarding the payment of interest on Government Promissory notes at mufasal treasuries. The notification prohibits Teasury Officers from acting upon any but the simplest and best known forms of endorsement, and requires them in all other cases to refuse to pay interest, and to direct the holder to apply for renewal, so that he may at once obtain either a clean title if the endorsements are legally valid, or instructions as to what is necessary to remove any doubt.

MR. GLADSTONE has been presented with a service of Crown Derby China by the Liberals of that town. The natives of India residing in London, have also decided to present him with a congratulatory address on the occasion of his 74th birthday.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer on the Maharaja of Domraon the right of Private Entre' at Government House.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London January 14.—Advices from China state that Catholic Missionaries are being prosecuted in Southern China, and that several have been imprisoned.

14.—The *Times* of this morning contradicts the statement of the Gaulois that the British Government had ratified the convention between M de. Lesseps and Shipowners, and asserts that the Government has not yet arrived at any decision in the matter.

16.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Newcastle, yesterday, said that events in the Soudan had delayed the evacuation of British troops from Egypt, but that her Majesty's Government adheres to the withdrawal of troops as soon as the reorganization of Egyptian administration is accomplished.

18.—The warehouse of Messrs. Silver and Company, Colonial Merchants and Outfitters, Cornhill, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday.

Cairo, January 15.—An Egyptian Colonel has started for Constantinople to enlist a thousand Albanians for the Egyptians Army. Baker Pasha has returned to Suakim, but meditates the transfer of his base of operations to Massowah, the Abyssinians proving friendly to the Egyptians. The Retrenchment Committee here recommends the dismissal of fifteen hundred native officials. The population of the districts of the White and Blue Nile have declared for the Mahdi.

16.—The Egyptian Colonels mission to Constantinople, which yesterday was reported to be for the purpose of enlisting a thousand Albanians for service in the Egyptian army, it now transpires, is to disband the Turks already enlisted, and not to enlist further recruits. The Minister of War and the Colonies has abandoned his projected visit to Khartoum.

17.—The Governor-General of the Soudan has telegraphed to the Khedive stating that the insurgents have cut off the retreat of the Egyptian garrisons in the province of Sennaar, and have rendered the Nile impassable a little below Duem. Advices from Abyssinia state that all is quiet at Massowah.

WE CANNOT too highly commend the public spirit of our countrymen of Bombay, who have invited Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee to public dinner as a mark of their appreciation of the honor done to him by Government by conferring on him the Companionship of the Indian Empire. Personal jealousy, we are glad to note, is less prevalent in Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT writing on behalf of the employes in Government offices suggests that as the Suraswati Puja holidays fall on the 1st and 2nd February next, Friday and Saturday, and the 3rd idem is Sunday, it would be a fitting act of grace if the Government would be pleased to issue an order authorising payment of salaries on the 31st instant.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Administration of the Customs Department of the Bengal Presidency for 1882-83. 2. Report on the Administration of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for 1882-83. 3. Report on the Administration of British Burma for 1882-83. 4. Report on the Census of Assam for 1881. 5. Meteorological Records for June and July 1883. 6. Brahma Dhurma Gita as given by Mahurshi Debendernath Tagore—Translated Preonath by Shastri.

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7. Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan (Popular Edition) Nos. 9 and 10 Vol. II. 8. Observations on the Land Improvement Loans Act 1883.—(Bombay). 9. Is there a God ?—By Charles Bradlaugh. 10. Note on the Meteorology of the year 1882. By the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. 11. Proceedings of a meeting of the Barielly College Managing Committee held on the 20th December, 1883. 12 Prospectus of restoring the Barielly College. 13. Proceedings of the Public Meeting of the Raees and inhabitants of Rohilkhund held on 27th January 1883. 14 History of the Bhinga Raj Family. By Raja Udayapratapa Sing Devavarma Somayaji of Bhinga, Oudh. 15. The Mirror—a discourse in verse addressed to Indian Reformers and the educated natives of India generally. By Diogenes. 16. Agricultural and Administrative Reform in Bengal. By a Bengal Civilian. 17. The Tea Controversy—Indian or Chinese Teas ? By Lieutenant Col. E. Money. 18. Churak Sanhita vol. II. translated and amended by Abinash Chunder Kavirutna. 19. Douhaboli—or a collection of Moral Hindee Slokas compiled by Abinash Chunder Kaviratna. 20. Journal of the National Indian Association for January 1884. 21. Report of the Select Committee on the Ilbert Bill. 22. Sheet Almanac of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society for 1884. 23. Card Almanac of ditto. 24. Sheet Almanac for the Bengali year 1291. By Nerod Bhusan Mookerjee. 25. Eatally Friends' Libray Report for 1883. 26. Bunga Durshun for Pous 1290 B. E, 27. Travancore Almanac for 1884. 28. The Voice of India for January 1884.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 21, 1884.

THE NEW ILBERT BILL.

WE give below the report of the Select Committee on the amended Ilbert Bill :

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the schedule hereto annexed, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. We have amended the provisions of the Bill as introduced on the lines indicated in the proceedings in the Legislative Council on the 7th of December, and the 4th and 7th of this month.

If the amended Bill is passed as it now stands—

(*a.*) The power of appointing Justices of the Peace will remain on its present footing ;

(*b.*) All District Magistrates and Sessions Judges will be *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace, and will have power to try European British subjects ;

(*c.*) District Magistrates will be empowered to pass upon a European British subject a sentence extending to six months' imprisonment or two thousand rupees fine or both, that is to say, a sentence twice as severe as they are empowered to pass at present, but any European British subject charged before a District Magistrate will have a right to require that he shall be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans or both, and

(*d.*) A European British subject committed for trial before a Court of Session will have a similar right even in those districts where trials before the Court of Session are not ordinarily by jury.

3. The only other point which it seems necessary to notice in connection with this portion of the amended Bill is, that it is provided by the new section 451*B*, which it is proposed (by section 8) to insert in the Code, that where a jury is claimed before a District Magistrate and he sees reason to believe that a jury composed in the manner required cannot be constituted before himself, or cannot be constituted without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience, which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable he may transfer the case for trial to such other District Magistrate or such Session Judges as the High Court may, by general rules approved by the Local Government, or by special order, direct, and the Court to which a case is thus transferred shall, with all convenient speed, try it with the same powers any according to the same procedure as the District Magistrate from whose Court it is transferred.

4. Besides the provisions above described, which may be regarded as in the stricter sense amendments of the Bill as introduced, we have to notice certain additions which we have made to the Bill, and which apply not merely to proceedings against European British subjects, but generally. The first of these is that mentioned in the debates in the Council above referred to as having been proposed by the Chief Justice of Madras, and it will be found in section 11, sub-section (1) and section 12 of the amended Bill. The former of those sections empowers the High Court to order the transfer of a case under section 526 of the Code whenever it appears to it that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice. The latter adds to the Code a provision to the effect that, when before the comencement of the hearing notice is given to the Court before which the case is pending that it is intended to apply for a transfer under section 526, the Court shall exercise its powers of postponement or adjournment under section 344, so as to give a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon before the accused is called on for his defence, or in the case of an appeal before the hearing of the appeal.

5. We have also, by section 11 sub-section (2) of the Bill, inserted in the section 526 of the Code a clause giving the High Court a power to order a commitment, a power which it is obviously convenient it should have under that section, and which it is not clear that it would be everywhere held to possess under the Code as it stands.

6. Mr. Amir Ali proposed as a further amendment of section 526 that the High Court should be empowered to order a transfer under that section not merely when it is "made to appear to it" that "a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had" in the Court from which it is proposed to transfer the case, but also when "there is reason to doubt whether a fair, impartial or satisfactory inquiry or trial" can be had in that Court. The majority of us, however are of opinion that the object aimed at in this proposal will be fully attained by Sir Charles Turner's amendment, which we have adopted.

7. Another addition which we have made consists in the adoption in part of a further proposal made by Mr. Amir Ali.

Mr. Amir Ali's proposal was to insert the following provisions in the Code, *viz*:—

"(1) Whenever any person is brought before any Magistrate charged with an offence of which cognizance has been taken under section 191, clause (*c*), or for which the prosecution has been initiated or sanctioned by the Magistrate of the District, such person may claim to be tried by the Sessions Court.

(2) Whenever any person is brought or appears before a Magistrate he may claim to be tried by the Court of Session, if the offence of which he is accused is one of those offences specified in the 2nd schedule, column 8, as triable either by the Court of Session or a Magistrate of the First Class."

The object of both provisions, as explained to us by Mr. Amir Ali, was to reduce to a certain extent the complications and dangers which it is apprehended may at times arise under the existing law from the Magistrates having to try cases in which they have collected evidence for the prosecution and in a certain sense acted as prosecutors. We are fully sensible of the importance of the point thus raised, and we think it well worthy of the consideration of the Government; but we need hardly observe that it would be impossible for us, without previously ascertaining the views of the Local Government, to support in their entirety proposals which would increase the work of the Courts of Session to an extent which it would be difficult to estimate. There is, however, one of the classes of cases comprised in Mr. Amir Ali's amendments, which we believe to be of comparatively limited extent, and in regard to which at the same time there is most ground for the apprehension referred to, we mean cases of which the Magistrate has taken cognizance under section 191 (*c*) of his own motion, and in regard to this class we have in section 2 of the Bill adopted a provision based on Mr. Amir Ali's proposal.

8. Lastly Mr. Amir Ali has brought forward certain proposals with a view to guarding against abuses of the power of transferring cases conferred on Magistrates by section 528 of the Code. We have thought it desirable to adopt one of these in section 13 of the Bill, which adds a clause to section 582 requiring a Magistrate to record in writing his reasons for orders passed by him under that section; but the majority of us are unable on the information now before us to go further in this direction.

It will be seen from the above that the terms of the "agreement" entered into between the Government and the Defence Association have been fully carried out. As the Viceroy had said the Government is bound by the agreement and must abide by it, and the Select Committee have loyally given effect to the wishes of Government. The only concession of any importance made to the native community is the option given to the accused to demand a trial either before another magistrate or before the court of session under clause *c*, section 191 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section runs as follows :

Except as hereinafter provided, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf, may take cognizance of any offence—

(*a*) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence ;

(*b*) upon a police report of such facts ;

(*c*) upon information received from any person other than a Police-officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion that such offence has been committed.

The concession made is certainly an improvement, but practically it will not be of much significance. It was stated over and over in Council that the District Magistrates do not as a rule try cases, and although prosecutions are generally instituted under orders of the District Mrgistrate he does not ordinarily try such cases. The practical result of the improvement will not therefore be much, still we feel thankful for the concession made, whatever it is. It is a right principle which it affirms, *viz.*, that the prosecutor shall not be the judge. We wish the Select Committee had eliminated the section altogether by providing that no person shall be placed on trial on mere *suspicion*.

The reader now sees what the *concordat* means in legal phraseology. We have said our say on the subject, and it is useless to repeat what we have already written. It will be seen that the prayer of the native community, *viz.*, the simultaneous extension of jury trial to natives in all cases carrying more than six months' imprisonment has not been conceded—aye, it was not even discussed before the Select Committee. But after the declaration of the Viceroy that he "deprecated" the discussion of the subject it could not well be raised in the Select Committee. The new Ilbert Bill is now *a fait accompli*, and nothing can now alter its character. The year 1884 will remain memorable in the annals of British India.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING ON THE ILBERT BILL.

As in the Legislative Council so at the Town Hall meeting there was a feeling of constraint among the speakers on the Ilbert Bill. Personal regard for Lord Ripon evidently induced them to pitch their voice in a much lower key than they would have otherwise done. The feeling is very strong among the native community on the subject, and if it has not found an adequate expression, that is due entirely to a desire not to embarass Lord Ripon. The meeting was largely and respectably attended and presided over by our distinguished countryman Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee. He said :

Now, gentlemen, that the compromise has been accepted by the Government, and His Excellency, the Viceroy has said that the Government are pledged to that compromise, I think that we shall be only discharging our duty in giving our support to His Excellency; for, as it seems to me, his position is such in this country that if we do not support him, as I think it is our duty to do, he would have nothing left for him but to resign the charge which he has received and go back to the country from whence he came.

This is exactly the feeling, which has influenced our countrymen on the subject. They would rather put up with the ills they have been subjected to than do any thing which would tend to bring about the calamity, hinted at by Mr. Bonnerjee.

We give the Resolutions below :

Resolution I.

Proposed by Kumar Indra Chunder Singh, and seconded by Babu Sumbhu Chunder Mookerjee :—

"That this meeting regards the Charter Act of 1833, confirmed by the Proclamation of 1858, as declaring that all servants of the Crown, European or native, shall exercise the jurisdiction pertaining to their office, irrespective of considerations of race or colour, and this meeting therefore accords its firm support to the principle partially carried out in the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, in pursuance of which it is proposed to confer on native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects."

Resolution II.

Proposed by Raja Shama Sunker Roy, seconded by Kumar Nil Krishna, and supported by Babus Soorendronath Bannerjee and Bunkoobehary Bajpye :—

"That this meeting regrets that the decision arrived at by the Executive Council of the Government of India, with regard to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill as to the already existing invidious distinctions, recognised by law in the status of accused persons, based upon considerations of race ; and that it is calculated to lead to administrative inconvenience and to failure of justice, by reason of the limited number of the Anglo-Indian community in the mofussil, and also in some cases by reason of the fact that the District Magistrate is the only Covenanted Magisterial Officer in the district. But at the same time, this meeting feels it to be its duty to place on record its deep sense of gratitude to his Excellency the Viceroy for his noble vindication of the Proclamation of the Queen, and for his earnest and sincere desire to govern India for the benefit of its people."

Resolution III.

Proposed by Babu Dijendra Nath Tagore, seconded by Babu Mooraly Dhur Sen, and supported by Babus Kali Churn Bannerjee and Ashootosh Biswas :—

"That this Meeting is of opinion that the system of trial by jury before the Sessions Court should be extended to the people of this country; and further, that whenever an accused person, not a European British subject, is brought up before a Magistrate charged with an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of more than six months, he may claim the right to be committed to the Court of Sessions."

Resolution IV.

Proposed by Babu Saligram Sing, and seconded by Pundit Prannath Saraswati :—

"That a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be formed to forward the foregoing Resolutions for the consideration of Government and of the Legislature, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary :—Raja Rajendra Narain Deb, Kumar Indur Chundra Singh, Dr. K. M. Bannerjee, Babus Sumbu Chunder Mookerjee, Kali Nath Mitter, Surendranath Banerjee, Bhoirab Chunder Bannerjee, Messrs M. Ghose, T. Palit, A. M. Bose, Kumar Nil Krishna, and Babu Dejendra Nath Tagore."

We are glad to observe that Kumar Indir Chunder Sing came forward on this occasion and moved the first Resolution. A scion of one of the foremost houses of Bengal, he is eminently qualified by personal qualities of both head and heart to take a prominent part in the public movements of his country, and it affords us no small pleasure to see him make an advance in this direction. It was his father and uncle who took a most active part in founding the British Indian Association. Providence has placed him in a sphere of life, in which he has little to

care for Government service, but it was exceedingly graceful on his part to say, as he did say, "I have only to plead for the acceptance with gratitude by this meeting of that policy of Parliament and Crown which has been accepted by the Indian people throughout the land for the last fifty years. I mean, of course, the great boon conferred on us by the Charter of 1833, which makes us eligible for any situation of trust in the Government of India." When the aristocracy thus identify themselves with the people at large, they not only raise themselves but raise the nation. Babu Shumbhu Chunder Mookerjea seconded the motion and pointed out that the policy of the Queen's Government had been far more widely and generously recognized by the Mahomedan rulers of the country. He said:

Hindoos were Ministers of State under Mahomedan sovereigns. They had the monopoly of the department of Finance. Hindoo generals commanded Mogul armies, and were sent to conquer the Mogul's mother-country. A Hindoo was once Viceroy, and another Hindoo twice Viceroy, and Commander-in-Chief in Bengal. We do not, within any measurable period, expect anything approaching to the same liberality from Christian statesmanship. But surely we never thought that we should listen to such reminders and such apologies in the Council. We could never imagine that the principle of legal equality should be openly questioned, that the declared eligibility of the Indian people for all offices under the Crown should be circumscribed. If there are inequalities, they are facts due to circumstances, which are removable, and are being removed, not to disability. The principle has long since been granted—the Charter is ours."

The practical part of the question was discussed by Babu Surendranath Bannerjea, from whose speech we give the following extract:

Such then is the attitude of this meeting with reference to Lord Ripon—an attitude which, I trust, reflects the cultivated sense of my educated countrymen throughout the empire. We condemn the *concordat*. And why? Because it accentuates those differences of race which it was the object of the Bill to remove. It is true the District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, whether European or Native shall claim and exercise the same jurisdiction over the European British subject. But how has this result been attained, how has this equality been established? By withdrawing bit by bit, till the limits of a mathematical point have been reached, the jurisdiction pertaining to those offices. The Magistrate of the District has ceased for all practical purposes to be a criminal officer. For the most paltry offence it will be necessary for him to empanel a jury and to go through the elaborate forms of a sessions trial; and curiously enough, the Joint Magistrate, his subordinate in status and inferior to him in experience, may try a very considerable percentage of the self same cases without the aid of a jury. This is an anomaly. But it is not so much against these anomalies that we protest, as against those invidious race-distinctions which the *concordat* accentuates and emphasizes. The odium of race distinction is shifted from a class of judges, and is associated with the status of the accused of every grade and class.

The speaker then urged objections on the ground of the risk of failure of justice. All these objections had been advanced in the press, but Babu Surendranath Bannerjea did well by bringing them up at the meeting. It is true that the *concordat* cannot be changed—the Viceroy has declared that he is bound by it—but it is as well that the protest of the native community should be on record.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE COURT FEES BILL.

WE briefly noticed last week the minute of Sir Richard Garth on the Court Fees Bill. We gave an extract to show that not only were the Civil Courts but the Criminal Courts were also supported by the Court Fees levied upon Civil Court suitors. His Lordship says, "from the High Court Report, which has recently been forwarded to the Government, for the year 1882, it appears that the cost of the Civil Courts in Bengal is estimated at Rs. 33,96,066, whilst the total income to the Government from the stamp-fees charged upon civil suitors is Rs. 66,12,933, or nearly double the sum expended. The surplus for the year 1882 was rather larger than usual. In the year 1880 it was Rs. 32,07,359, and in 1881, Rs. 29,83,470." His Lordship then remarks:

Now I would respectfully ask the Government to consider whether this is right. Is it just or right that civil suitors should pay the cost of the Criminal Courts? Is it just or right that civil suitors in Bengal should be taxed in the shape of Court-fee stamps to an amount which is nearly double the annual expenditure of the Civil Courts?

I believe that in any other country such a burthen upon suitors would be considered intolerable. It is well known that in England there has always existed a very strong feeling against the Revenue making anything like a profit out of a tax of this kind; and when the amount of the stamp fees in the Civil Courts was lately under the consideration of the English Judges in framing the new rules under the Judicature Act, I have ascertained that especial care was taken, that the amount of the tax should be rather under than over the estimated expence of the Civil Court establishments.

It is difficult to see why the same just principle should not be acted upon here; and it might be still more difficult to explain, why this grievous tax should be imposed in the Mofussil Courts, whilst a different and a far less onerous system is adopted on the Original Side of the High Court. The machinery there is infinitely more expensive than it is in the Mofussil Courts; whilst the amount of stamp fees charged upon suitors is very much less.

We have seen that a plaintiff suing in the Mofussil for a debt of Rs. 10,000 would have to pay an institution fee of Rs. 475; and if the same suit were appealed, the appellant would have to pay another stamp fee of Rs. 475 before he could file his appeal.

On the Original Side of the High Court, a plaintiff suing for the same sum would have to pay in stamp fees from Rs. 120 to Rs. 200, if the case went to trial. If it did not go to trial, he would probably not have to pay one-half that sum; whilst in England the stamp fees in either case would be very much smaller.

This system of taxing civil suitors has always appeared to me so unjust, that I have on more than one occasion drawn public attention to the subject; and I have now, before advising the Government on the present Bill, been endeavouring to ascertain why and when the system was introduced, and how far the present state of things is in accordance with the professed intentions of the Government.

After giving the history of legislation on the subject Sir Richard Garth says:

From the foregoing enactments, and from the Statement of Objects and Reasons which I have just quoted, it appears pretty evident—

1*stly*—That the professed object originally of imposing tax upon suitors was to put a check upon frivolous and unnecessary litigation;

2*ndly*—That the tax was imposed in the first instance to some extent upon criminal, as well as civil, proceedings;

3*rdly*—That it was not imposed at that time in the shape of an *institution fee* only, but distributed, as it is in England and on the Original Side of the High Court over the various proceedings in the suit;

4*thly*—That so lately as the year 1867, the tax had not amounted to more than ¼th of the expenditure; and

5*thly*—That it was not the intention of the Government, when the present system was introduced, and that in fact the Government did not consider it just, that suitors should pay anything like the whole of the cost of the Court establishments.

And yet within 15 years from the passing of the Act, and without any declared change of policy or principle on the part of the Government, we find a stamp-fee tax now imposed upon suitors in Bengal, *which amounts to nearly double the Civil Courts' expenditure.*

Now it seems to me, that this is a manifest injustice and one that falls with peculiar severity upon the poorer class of litigants. To the rich the payment of so large a fee is often a very serious matter; but in the case of the poor, it absolutely bars the door of justice. Poor suitors are often utterly unable to raise the necessary sum to enable them to enforce their just rights; and it constantly happens for this reason that suits in this country, both by rich and poor, are carried on, not by the claimants in whose names they are brought, but by suit-brokers and money-lenders, who undertake the case and pay the necessary expenses, upon the terms of getting a share of the property, if the suit should prove successful.

This mischievous system, which is known in England by the name of champerty and maintainee, is there considered illegal, as being contrary to public policy, and tending to encourage strife and litigation; but it has been tolerated by the Courts of this country, for no better reason, I fear, than because without it many unfortunate claimants would be wholly without any means of redress.

The Governor-General in Council may be well assured, that there exists a very strong feeling against this tax, and that it would only be doing an act of justice to mitigate its severity.

There is not the same reason now, as there was in former times, for preventing unnecessary litigation by means of a tax. The Subordinate Courts are far stronger than they used to be, and fully able to deal effectually with unfounded claims; and I should hope that the very questionable policy of denying justice to the poor, for the purpose of restraining generally a spirit of litigation, would hardly find much favour with our Rulers in the present day.

We endorse every word in the above and thank Sir Richard Garth in the name of the people for generously espousing their cause. We hope his appeal to Government in the name and for the sake of justice will not go in vain.

We should add that over and above the judicial stamps there are the process fees and copying fees, which come to a heavy amount, and in the case of the appeals to the High Court translation and printing fees. It will be thus seen that the expenses of suits for justice under British rule have now become so large that they practically amount to a denial of justice. May we venture to express a hope that Lord Ripon will redress this burning grievance.

THE BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

THE Bombay Local Boards Bill has passed. Its character is thus summed up by the *Journal* of the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha: "There are three points in the constitution portion of the two Bills wherein we do not agree with the Select Committee at all. These points relate, firstly, to the elective minimum in the District Local Boards; secondly to the absence of an express provision in the body of the law that salaried servants of Government shall not be eligible as vice-presidents of Local Boards and Municipalities, and to the absence of an equally express provision by which the position of the elected vice-president can be assured instead of being made dependant, as it is now proposed, on the mere sweet will and pleasure of the official president; and thirdly to the absence of an express provision in the body of the Municipal law that Municipalities fulfilling certain well defined tests shall have the right of electing their own president. In all these three respects the Bills have been left very defective as far as their constitution portion is concerned." The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik, a member of the Select Committee, remarks: "But I fail to see in the Bill before us that there is such definite power or financial independence given to the local boards as may afford room to expect that any certain progress will be achieved in future years. I hope it may prove that my view of the situation is somewhat too gloomy; but judging from the history of Bombay and its Municipality, I am of opinion that unless a defined financial independence to a certain extent, is guaranteed to the local boards, it is idle to expect that they will take any sustained interest in the working of the constitution." But Native opinion was not unanimous in Council upon this point. The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was content with the Bill. He said, "it has been urged by hon'ble members that to constitute local boards in such a way as to give to official members a greater voice or preponderance is to deprive those boards of much of that representative character which the Supreme Government no doubt intended they should possess. But in answer to such an exception, I would take leave to remark that to commit all of a sudden and unrestrictedly new and responsible duties to the hands of untried representatives is to court disaster at the outset and render nugatory what would otherwise prove a success. There can be no doubt that at the outset some little official direction and guidance will be necessary but to what extent it should go is a problem that can better be solved in each case by the exigencies of the time and place in which the question may arise; and the removal of such official dependence may, I think, well be relegated to a period in the future when the Act has been some time in force, and a proper opportunity had of judging of the merits of the question." The Hon'ble Rao Saheb R. V. Raste was much more sweeping in his remarks. He said:

There are some root-and-branch men who would have a thorough revolution in the existing order of things, and who would discard the very idea of having a president appointed by Government. In fact, to shun one extreme, they would unconsciously run into the other. But I have strictly considered this question in all its bearings, and I am glad that my colleagues, too, have come to the same conclusion with me. Any one that has the least acquaintance with Indian society will

not fail to see that the few educated people who traverse the firmament of Indian life, and cast oftentimes a deceitful radiance on the surrounding area, are no real exponents of the administrative calibre of the masses in general. Excepting the Presidency towns and a few others in the Mofussil, we fail to find places replete with politicians of any consequence. Mostly we meet with men who have a large share of the old ideas, and who are only acquainted with the new ones by the wonderful processes of filtration alone. Such men have to be gradually trained to the new order of things, and it would be highly unwise and impolitic to do away with the Collector as president, and entrust the entire management of business to one of such men. I do not consider this change at the present time would be at all a change for the better. In fact, it would soon put a stop to the system itself. For these reasons I thoroughly adhere to the opinion I expressed at the first reading of the Bill, and now that the subject has been discussed with all the *pros* and *cons*, I uphold that principle with greater tenacity than ever. The president must be a nominee of the Government until such time as Government think it proper to confer the power of nomination upon the local boards. Another point for consideration is the proportion of the elected members to those of the nominated ones. It is proposed by some that two-thirds should be elected and one-third be nominated. I humbly submit that in the beginning the proportion should be half and half; when there is an equal division, the president will set matters to rights. He being a man not in the least likely to be influenced by any sinister motives, will naturally go over to that side which has the real public interest at heart. To allow the board to consist of two-thirds elected members is virtually to gag the voice of experience, and cripple the power of wisdom. For the Collector with his nominees would be at the mercy of the elected members if they chose to coalesce against him. To put it more strongly. Government and for the first time the people have, as it were, just come to an understanding, and while they are looking upon one another with eyes of suspicion, it is only fair that they should meet midway, as this would check official highhandedness on the one hand and at the same time prune the offshoots of ignorance on the other. It was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin that in the qualifications and members for local boards there should be an educational and professional test. But with due deference to my hon'ble brother's suggestion, I dissent from him. On looking at the two Bills, it can be easily seen that the Municipal Bill, though based on the same principle, has greater latitude of operation than the Local Boards Bill. It embraces a greater variety of functions, and calls into play the discretionary powers of the constituents. This necessitates a professional and educational test, inasmuch as intellegence and learning are a *sine qua non* to a successful working of it; whereas the Local Boards Bill has most of its operations stated, fixed, and defined, and though it professes to grant greater independence to the members, the channel of its operations is ascertained, and, with the Collector at its head there is no chance of its misapplication. As the Municipal Bill gives an ample scope for the intelligent and learned, the property test alone is sufficient for the proper working of the local boards, as in the rural population there is not much chance of finding either learning or intelligence to any considerable degree.

When such is the state of Native opinion in Bombay we do not wonder that the Bombay Local Boards Bill does not go far enough.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

FOLLOWING the American example the Asiatic Society of Bengal has celebrated its centenary. It gave a dinner to which it invited His Excellency the Viceroy and some other distinguished guests. A review of the Society's work during the century of its existence, drawn up chiefly by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, though on his sick-bed, was laid on the table. After the election of some honorary members and the reading of some congratulatory addresses from some foreign Societies the company adjourned to dinner. After dinner the Honble Mr. Reynolds, the President, proposed the health of the Queen-Empress and the Viceroy. His Excellency returned a warm reply. His Excellency said: "The fact, that the Asiatic Society of Bengal has now completed a full hundred years of existence is a proof of the importance of the objects for which it has been established, and of the earnestness and zeal with which its members have laboured to promote those ends. (Applause.) It seems to me that Englishmen may well be proud when they recollect that this Society was first established in the year 1784, and when they called to mind how soon it was after the real commencement of our political rule in this country that we began to take a deep interest in the language, literature, and history of India. Within less than thirty years of the Battle of Plassey, Englishmen were found looking forward with almost prophetic eyes to the future which lay before them. And they set themselves to work to master the hidden treasures of Eastern learning, and thus to lay a solid foundation for our power in an intelligent knowledge of the people of the country with whom in so marvellous a manner they had just been brought into close and intimate relations. (Applause.) To me, as a public man, it is peculiarly interesting to see that the founders and the first members of this Society—most of them Administrators or Judges, or men with official duties—approach the problem of Government from one of its most important sides, and sought to obtain a real and substantial comprehension of the feelings and genius of the people among whom their lot was to be cast." Well said. The motives of the founders of the Asiatic Society of Bengal could not be too highly commended. With one hand they founded the territorial empire, with the other hand they founded the empire of research and thought. In both cases they unlocked the treasures of an ancient empire both material and intellectual. His Excellency proposed "success to the Asiatic Society of Bengal," and coupled with the toast the name of Mr. Reynolds, the President. Mr. Reynolds replied, and his speech was worthy of the occasion. We wish we could make room for it *in extenso*. We will give some extracts from it:

In the history of the Society, during the hundred years of its existence, I need not here enter in detail. A centenary review has been drawn up for this occasion by some of the Society's officers, and the first part of that review, for which we are indebted to the careful research and practical pen of Dr. Rajendralala Mitter, gives an excellent summary of the labours, the vicissitudes, and the progress of the Society.

We take a pardonable pride in the recollection that our Society is the parent institution from which other Asiatic Societies both in India and elsewhere have sprung. The Royal Asiatic Society of London came into existence in 1823, and its first Director was that very Henry Colebrooke, who had been President of our Society for 9 years, from 1806 to 1815. The Bombay Society was established in 1827, that of Ceylon in 1845. The effect of our Society's labours has been felt far beyond the limits of the British Empire and of the English tongue. We were the pioneers in the field of research in which the scholars of France and Germany have since won such splendid triumphs; and across the Atlantic the stimulus of our investigations has quickened into sympathetic activity the intelligence and industry of the Oriental Societies of the United States.

He thus concluded:

When the next anniversary of this kind comes round and the Society completes its second century, there are members of the Society now living to whom the men of that age will refer with something of the veneration with which we now pronounce the names of Henry Colebrooke and Horace Hayman Wilson. I will not venture to look forward to a still more distant future. I will not presume to say that when that artistic personage, the New Zealand traveller, after completing his sketch of the ruins of St. Paul's, takes his ticket, by baloon or submarine railway, for India, he will find the Asiatic Society of Bengal still flourishing in undiminished vigour and activity. But I believe that the Society has still before it a long career of usefulness, and that even if it could be extinguished to-morrow, it would leave behind it much which the world would not willingly let die. It would leave behind something more precious than its collection of coins and manuscripts, or than even the records in which its history is enshrined. It would leave an example and remembrance of patient research and self-denying labour, undertaken not from a motive of greed or a desire of glory, but with the single aim of advancing the interests of science, and extending the boundaries of human knowledge.

We say—*amen*!

On behalf of the guests Dr. Monier Williams spoke and he made some happy hits. We give the following from his speech:

Truly, India is the land of contradictions and inconsistencies. (Laughter.) It has produced an immense series of accurate grammarians and accurate writers, and has fostered the mathematical precision of the Colebrooke, yet I feel sure that if Mr. Mathew Arnold were to take a walk through the Calcutta Exhibition, he would blame Indians for their inaccuracies, as much as he blamed Englishmen the other day for their want of lucidity. (Laughter and applause.) Here is an amusing specimen of one of the notices in the Exhibition. The "refreshment-rooms for Mahomedans is on the East-West Corner"—(laughter.)—Other inaccuracies have a vein of satire; for instance, an image of *Bali*, the demon king of the infernal regions, is labelled king of the Netherlands. (Loud laughter.) All honour, then to the apostles of accuracy.—Panini, Katyayana, Patanjali, Colebrooke in this land of inaccuracies. (Laughter and applause.) And now, what shall I say of my illustrious predecessor in the Boden chair, Horace Hayman Wilson? To him I owe most of all. I remember as a youngster, soon after I recieved my appointment in the Indian Civil Service, I was made to go and call on him, and that my first exclamation on leaving his presence was—"What a dry old stick!" (Laughter.) But I soon found out that beneath that dry exterior a warmer and truer heart never throbbed (applause,) and that the stick possessed an intellect as pointed as the Kusha-grass, Kusagrabuddhi, and full of the force of genius like the Vedic *Arani*. His death was to me like the death of a father and I have ever since been an ardent worshipper of his memory and a humble follower on his footsteps. (Applause.)

Long live the Asiatic Society!

THE EXHIBITION.

To the south of the Survey Department Court and to the east of the Mysore Economic Exhibits are located the exhibits of the Education Department. They are under the charge of Mr. McCann the energetic Secretary to the Economic Museum. The exhibits consist of standard school-books and specimens of school-boy caligraphy commencing with the most primary scribbling on palm leaf and ending with some decorative specimens of hand-writing. We notice one or two good Nastalic Persian specimens of caligraphy, and as productions of school-boys they reflect credit upon their authors and the institutions in which they are trained. In this section we also meet with the different crude materials used by the people of this country for writing purposes. We meet with the rude pen and the cheap school maps. But as we have not before us a catalogue of the specimens exhibited we are not sure if all the diverse cheap and indegenous materials used in our patshalas have been fully represented. We are informed that Mr. McCann has published a catalogue of the specimens exhibited and that the brochure is preceded by an account of the system of education followed by the Government Department of Public Instruction. Connected with this section we find a model patshala in full swing located in a thatched bungalow much like those we ordinarily see in the villages. There we notice about forty boys dressed in their holiday attire and chanting their *namta* (oral multiplication table) to the great delight of the audience. We are not aware if the boys are brought there daily to cater to the public entertainment; this sort of exhibition for three months consecutively may have a demoralizing effect upon the boys. This section also exhibits specimens of drawing and engraving executed by the pupils of the Government School of Arts as well as woolwork and knitting of the several girls-schools of Bengal. The Indian pens made of bamboo slits have not been arranged properly. We do not notice specimens of country hand-made paper of different kinds. We think the diverse writing materials available in the country if collected at one place would have shewn by comparison the merits of the different materials.

To the west of the education exhibits are a few glass cases containing mineral specimens from Mysore beside wooden pills and vermillion boxes (kautas) and toys. Next to these are placed in glass-stoppered phials specimens of grains and other products of that Division of India. Close to these perhaps in the same case are exhibited a few leaves from a Sanscrit copy of the BhagavataPurana illuminated with scenes from Vrindavan, and not far from them are small specimens of brass and copper idols evidently the manufacture of the country. The western gate of this Court is hung up with about four poor specimens of Mysore flags (Jhanda) bearing in coloured silk and gold devices of Hanuman and Garuda; such meagre and poor specimens of standards and flags are calculated to misrepresent the department. Surely our Sannyasis and Mohunts in their religious processions exhibit far superior kinds of workmanship and material in their rich and flowing standards and flags with devices of Hanuman and Garuda. Passing through this gate west-ward we enter the most important and interesting gallery. It is the economic court; it is under the charge of Dr. Watts. The foremost among the articles exhibited in this Court are trophies

of timber made up into arches, porticoes, and gates with blocks of timber neatly sawed and beautifully polished. But their number is so great that one forgets the distinctions of the different varieties in the prolixity of the show. The grain trophies both in bottles and in ears, the specimens of food articles and the medicinal drugs together with ethnological specimens have added a grandeur to the scene which is peculiarly its own. The arches of Indian corn and the native implements of war and agriculture together with fishing tackle and miniature canoes and specimens of native fabrics are objects of interest, but we must admit that they are too thickly crowded for study or enquiry. This Court also exhibits life-size clay figures of the inhabitants of the districts where trade exhibits surround them, and we are glad to observe that some of these figures are true to nature and reflect credit upon the *kumar* who has been preparing them. All these prove the unlimited resources which Dr. Watts has had at his command, but we regret to notice that evidently for want of time and leisure he has not been able to digest them into any thing like system. In the Andamans and Nicobar Section amongst the fishing tackle and musical instruments of these naked neighbours of ours we find bronze and gilt wood figures of Buddha and Paresnath; they are neither the work of those marine islanders nor the idols worshipped by any of those aborigines. Again in the Assam Court we meet with mounted specimens of marine fishes evidently from Madras, for such fishes cannot possibly be found in Assam. Such slight oversights are no doubt due to the hurry with which this Court has been put up. We trust Dr. Watts will see that they are removed to their proper places.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE GIVE from the *Liberal* the following gracious message of sympathy from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress through His Excellency the Viceroy to the eldest son of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BARRACKPORE
13 *January*, 1884.

SIR,—I have this morning received from the Secretary of State a telegram informing me that your telegram to Sir Henry Ponsonby, announcing the death of your father, has been laid before the Queen-Empress, and that Her Majesty has desired that I should convey to you an expression of the regret with which she has received the news, and of her condolence with your family in the loss you have sustained. I doubt not that this proof of Her Majesty's gracious interest and sympathy will be highly appreciated by you and the other members of the family.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, (Sd.) REPON.

Babu Karuna Chunder Sen.

Need we say that this generous expression of sympathy of our beloved Sovereign is appreciated by all classes of Her Indian subjects throughout the country.

WE GIVE in another column the prospectus of the Tarkessur Railway Company. A Railway to the holy shrine of Tarkessur has been a long-felt *desideratum*, and we are glad to observe that it will be at last removed. In a pecuniary point of view the project is sure to be successful. It is in good hands—those of Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co. We hope our wealthy and public-spirited countrymen will come forward and support the scheme.

WE HEARTILY welcome to our city Mr. Monecure Conway, a distinguished literary man, secular preacher, and thinker. He was an intimate friend of Carlyle and Emerson, of both of whom he has written memoirs. He is personally acquainted with almost all the leading scientific and artistic authorities of the day in England. He is himself an authority on matters of art, comparative religion, ancient myths, and *belles letters*, and is a contributor to some of the principal English reviews as well as the author of several valuable works. He has come on a tour of observation through India. We regret that his stay in this country will be short. Our readers will be glad to learn that he is a thorough supporter of the Ilbert Bill in its original form.

WITH reference to the Ilbert Bill *concordat* Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta of Bombay proposes with a view to nullify the effect of trial by a packed jury that the complainant should have the right to appeal against an acquittal. We confess we cannot support this proposal. It would be unconstitutional and repugnant to the spirit of jury trial. In fact under such a condition jury trial would be reduced to a farce. Far better that there should be no jury trial than that the verdict of acquittal by a jury should be open to an appeal. The present law provides a safe-guard, which is this, that if a Judge differs from a jury, he can refer the case to the High Court.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice some Railway complaints. Last Tuesday when the mail train was about to start, an old class Hindustani gentleman was not only turned out of the Railway carriage he had occupied, but thumped on the head by a subordinate European Railway servant for no fault of his. On the same occasion for the sake of a European gentleman and two ladies a second class carriage was affixed to the train, which caused a delay of five minutes, and our correspondent asks would this have been done if a native gentleman had been concerned? Then no steps have been taken to provide second class "reserved" carriages for native ladies. May we venture to express a hope that Mr. Leslie will take notice of these complaints?

WE HAVE before us the proceedings of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Rohilkund and other papers connected with the resuscitation of the Barielly College. The soul of this movement is Babu Ramnarain, the Secretary to the Committee. Already the munificent sum of Rs. 80,000 has been raised, but it is stated in the prospectus that a capital sum of 2½ lakhs of rupees is wanted to cover the estimated annual expenses. We think the Government ought to second the private effort by giving a substantial grant-in-aid.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT has received addresses of thanks from Mahomedan gentlemen of Bankipore and Allahabad to which he replied in suitable terms. We commend to our Mahomedan friends the advice he gives in his reply to the Allahabad address:

My advice to you, as an Englishman, here in India may be contained in a few words, which are all that I will say this evening. Take advantage of the fortunate circumstances of liberty and encouragement which you enjoy under the English rule to educate yourselves, and so to strengthen your position. In this, lie all your hopes for the future.

We entirely concur.

WE TAKE the following telegram from the *Englishman*:

London, January 15, 1884.—The London Committee which has been formed with the object of opposing the Bengal Tenancy Bill, has issued an announcement that a public meeting will be held on Tuesday next, the 22nd of January, for the express purpose of memorialising the Secretary of State for India for the withdral of the Bill, and further to concert such measures as will lead to the opposing of the measure in Parliament on the opening of the session in February next.

If anything can arrest the progress of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in its present form, it is public opinion in England.

AT LAST Saturday's sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Bill to amend the Pooree Lodging Houses Act was introduced. The consideration of the Bengal Municipalities Bill was adjourned.

WE ARE glad to observe that Mr. Biprodas Pal Chowdry, who has lately returned to this country after going through a course of training in practical or mechanical engineering, particularly in connection with iron works, has projected what he calls the Bengal Civil Engineering Company. The prospectus of this Company is out. We make the following extract from it:

There can be little doubt that if there be any works started for the manufacture of engines, machinery, agricultural and other implements, construction of bridges, roofs and various other iron structures in this country, they will be highly profitable when properly conducted. In high class engines and machinery, labour forms about four-fifths of the total cost, and as labour can be had in this country at about one-third the English rate, it has been found practically that even after paying all extra charges in the way of carriage, duty, &c., on crude materials, which English manufacturers have not to pay, the cost of articles manufactured in this country comes to about 40 per cent. less than that of an article of *exactly the same quality* manufactured in England.

These considerations have lead the projectors of the above Company to resolve starting iron-works wherein it is intended at present to manufacture steam engines of different sizes and descriptions, machinery for various purposes, agricultural and other implements, to construct bridges, roofs, &c. For this purpose it will be necessary to erect a block of buildings containing one general and drawing office, one pattern shop, one foundry, two smith's shops, one bridge and boiler yard, and one fitting shop, besides stores, out-houses, &c., &c., plans of which have already been prepared by an experienced London Engineer of long standing, and having special knowledge of the climate and other circumstances of this country in such a way, that with slight modifications they can be made to suit any particular position; and, as considerable extension of the works is expected in future, the shops are so arranged, that the size of any or all of them can be increased to considerable extent without the least interference with parts previously built.

The capital of the proposed Company is now fixed at Rs. 5,00,000, of which the projectors will contribute two-fifths. The capital is devided into 1000 shares of Rs. 500 each. We have the raw material and cheap labour here, and if the business be conducted with intelligence and care we see no reason why it should not succeed. We have faith in the chief projector, and wish the project every success.

THE AMENDED MUNICIPAL BILL for Bengal is certainly conceived in a far more liberal spirit than the original Bill. The Select Committee upon the Bill are, however, by no means unanimous. Of five members, two, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds and the Hon'ble Mahommed Yusuf have signed the report, the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier and the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay have each recorded a separate minute, while the Hon'ble Mr. Harbuns has signed the report with "reservations." With reference to the election of chairman the report says:

We think that a system of election should be the rule, and that of nomination should be the exception; and we were formerly inclined to the opinion that when the right of election had once been conceded, it should not afterwards be withdrawn. But it has been strongly urged upon our consideration, in several of the communicated papers, that the Local Government ought to reserve the power, at least in the last resort, of excluding from the privilege of election those municipalities which might show themselves unfit to exercise it. We have accordingly provided that, in the extreme cases in which it may be found necessary to supersede a municipality, the Government may direct that, on the expiry of the period of supersession, the municipality shall be placed in the first or second schedule of the Bill.

We, however, protest that places like the Suburbs of Calcutta and Patna are taken out of the category of election. If these towns are not fit to elect their own chairman, then which town is?

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL it would seem is forgetting its own rules or sleeping over the policy of the period. These rules require that if a Bill undergoes material changes at the hands of a Select Committee, it should be republished for general information, while under the recent enlightened policy of the Viceroy every Bill should be published for general information. A Bill for the amendment of the Partition Act of 1876 was lately introduced into the Bengal Council giving concurrent jurisdiction to both Civil and Revenue Courts for partition of estates, the annual revenue of which will not exceed Rs. 10. Local officers having reported against this dual system the principle of the original Bill has been abandoned, and it is now proposed to prohibit the fiscal partition of estates, the liability of which will not exceed Rs. 20 per annum. In presenting the report of the Select Committee Mr. Dampier announced that the Bill will be brought forward for the consideration of the Council at its next meeting. The British Indian Association has justly protested against this course of action. They point out that the new Bill, and it is to all intents and purposes a new Bill, has not yet been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* or its translation published in the Bengali or the Hindi *Gazette*. They have accordingly suggested that at least one month's time should be allowed to the

public for the consideration of the Bill. We do not see the slightest necessity for hurrying on the Bill. We are glad to learn that the Bill has been postponed.

THERE was an *impromptu* demonstration, and therefore the more honorable, made at the National Theatre last Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. Ilbert. Mr. Ilbert had accompanied Mr. Conway, the great literary character now in our midst, to the National Theatre to witness the performance of the battle between Rama and Ravana. When the actors came to know that Mr. Ilbert had honored the theatre with his presence, they came in a body and saluted him, and shewed him every mark of respect by way of their appreciation of his advocacy of liberal principles in the administration of their country.

WE HAVE before us the prospectus of a new charity in Calcutta. The Institute of the Little Sisters of the Poor was founded in 1840 at St. Servan, in Brittany. Its object is to provide homes for the Aged Poor of both sexes; to feed them, clothe them and minister to all their wants. This work of charity has gradually spread over France, Belgium, Switzerland, England, Italy, Africa, and America. The Little Sisters have now two hundred Houses, containing many thousands of aged poor, who have found a comfortable home for their declining years. They have lately provided a Home in Calcutta. We commend it to the charitably-disposed of this city for support.

WE HAVE for some weeks lying on our table two small school-books by Babu Nrisinha Chunder Mookerjea, which deserve a few remarks. The first is a Bengali version of the First Book of Euclid. It excels all others of its kind in being particularly rich in notes and exercises—which in these days of theoretical work as distinct from book-work cannot fail to be of great use to our vernacular students. We strongly commend it to our school authorities. The second is a "Manual of Physical Geography." It is richer and fuller than any other Bengali primer on the subject that we have seen. It has the advantage too of many maps, diagrams and other illustrations to bring the subject home to the beginners, and we have no hesitation in testifying to the fact, mentioned by the author, that "every statement in the work has been carefully examined in the light of the most recent and reliable information available." We must add, however, that admirably as the book is adapted for the normal and higher class schools, it is too advanced and difficult for the Minor and Middle class schools. This is a drawback which, it is true, is not peculiar to it; it is common to all Bengali text-book compilations; but it is nevertheless a serious one and should be early remedied. School-books are written, not with a view to display the profundity of the writers' knowledge of the subjects they treat of, but to bring the primary and most important truths of science within the reach of little boys, and careful discrimination of what are primary and what are secondary and not fullness should be the great aim of the caterers for the intellectual pabulum of the rising generation. This is but a trite axiom to repeat, but it is just what is but too frequently overlooked by Bengali authors. For our Minor scholarship course we would recommend Babu Nrisinhachunder to supply a book of 50 pages and no more, and containing not a syllable more than what is to be found in Geikie's admirable little primer. The same course should be followed in treating of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Sanitation and other scientific subjects for the lower classes of our schools. The books now in use for these subjects are, without exception, faulty on the score of excess and want of perfect simplicity and perspicacity, and our boys in Vernacular schools have to waste a great deal of their time in reading what they do not and cannot understand. In many cases their teachers are in no better position.

DR. HUNTER has written another powerful letter to the *Times* on the Ilbert Bill. Subsequent events have somewhat deprived it of its practical value, but the principle contended for by him remains unaffected. Dr. Hunter is quite right. But he is doubtless mortified as we are to find that the Government has not been able to maintain its own principle about the Statutory Civilians. The Bill is now reduced to much less in proportion than what had been originally proposed by Sir Ashly Eden. We are of opinion that if the Government had started with this small instalment of reform it would not have met with so much opposition. But in justice to it we must confess that it did not foresee such opposition.

A BOOKWORM asks:

Will you solve a puzzle for me? I can make nothing of it. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas dwelt at considerable length the other day from his fauteul in the Council chamber on the importance of *prestige* as an element in the support of British rule in India, and the Hon'ble Justice Field has done the same, though in a mitigated way, in his very learned minute on the Ilbert Bill. Of course, with this two-fold evidence of the legislator and the judge there can be no doubt about the supreme importance of the theory; but for the life of me I cannot make out what it is. When for the sins of a former life I had, in my youth, to grind through my *Gradus ad Parnasus* I learnt that the Latin *præstigia* from *præstingio* meant any thing deceptive—tricks, deceptions, illusions, cunning sleights. The French changed the spelling, and made it *prestige* to indicate imposture, deceit, delusions. Englishmen have taken the word from the French, but have not yet naturalized it, for they still print it in Italics. Is it then for this imposture or deceit that these two Honorable men are fighting? John Bright said the other day that the British Empire in India has been erected by the transgression of all the Ten Commandments, and do our Hon'ble legislator and judge hold that it should be maintained by deceit?"

Our reply to this querist should be, "you are too simple or silly to understand the mysteries of statecraft. Be satisfied with words, particularly when they are high sounding and coming from great men, and never pry into their meanings."

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta,

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq. late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydrocarbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole Consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co, 77, Strand, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*16th January* 1884.

—General—9th Jany—Moulvie Imdad Ali, Sub Depy Colr Maldah, leave for one month, from date he availed himself of it.

10th Jany—Mr T E Coxhead, Offg Magte and Colr, Burdwan, reported his return to India from furlough on 5th ult.

Mr C A Kelly, Dist. and Sess Judge, Nuddea, reported his return to India from furlough on 26th ult.

11th Jany—Baboo Radhica Lal Shome, Tempy Sub Depy Colr, is posted to the sudder station of Backergunge, vice Baboo Doorga Mohun Ghose, decd.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Benerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Oolooberiah, Howrah, leave for fifteen days, in extension of leave granted 15th Novr last.

12th Jany—Baboo Taraprasad Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bishenpore, Bankoora, leave for ten weeks from 20th inst, or subsequent date.

Baboo Otool Chunder Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to Bankoora, and to have charge of the Bishenpore sub-divn of that dist, during absence of Baboo Taraprasad Chatterjee.

Moulvie Mofizooddin, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Furreedpore, is transfd to sudder station of Nuddea.

Mr J B Wood, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, is transfd to the sudder station of Furreedpore.

14th Jany—Mr C N Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Behar sub-divn of Patna, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that sub-divn.

15th Jany—Baboo Kali Kumar Roy Chaudhuri, Tempy Sub Depy Colr, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Moulive Syed Mahomed, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Pergns, is transfd to the sudder station of Furreedpore.

Baboo Sree Nath Bhudder, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Furreedpore, is transfd to the sudder station of Nuddea.

Baboo Girendronath Chatterjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Nuddea, is trnsfd to the sudder station of Furreedpore.

Mr E R Middleton, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, leave for two months, from afternoon of 7th ult.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Furreedpore, leave for six months from 7th ult.

Police—9th Jany—Mr T C Orr, Asst Supdt of Police, Monghyr, is transfd to Serampore in Hooghly.

Mr E Muspratt, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Burdwan, leave for one month, from the date he may avail himself of it.

11th Jany—Mr J T Rivett-Carnac, Asst Supdts of Police, Assam, to act in the first Grade of Asst Supdts of Police from 16th Novr last.

Registration—12th Jany—Moulvie Mahomed Abdool Hye, Special Sub-Regtr of Arrah, leave for seven weeks, from 15th inst, or subsequent date.

Baboo Ram Anugraha Narayan Sing, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Special Sub-Regtr of Arrah, during absence of Moulvie Mahomed Abdool Hye.

14th Jany—Baboo Shama Kaml Chuckerbutty on probn for six months, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Munshigunge, in Dacca, from 1st prox, from which date the Sub-divnl Officer of Munshigung will cease to be in charge of the Sub Registry Office at that station.

Baboo Ramjadub Moitra to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Bilmaria, in the Rajshahye, from 18th Novr, 1883, vice Baboo Radha Prosanno Gupta, decd.

Education—12th Jany—Baboo Annada Prosad Sen Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dinagepore, to be member of and Secy. to, the Dist School Committee of Dinagepore, vice Baboo Manic Lall Pal.

14th Jany—Mr L P Shirres, Asst Magte and Colr, Patna, to be Secy to the Dist School Committee of Patna, vice Mr A W Grindlay.

Mr A W Garrett, Inspr of Schools, Presdy Circle, leave for two months and nine days, in extension of leave granted 24th ult.

Emigration—14th Jany—Mr H F J T Maguire, Asst Magte and Colr, 24 Pergns, is vested with the powers of a Magte under sect 85 of Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act).

Medical,—9th Jany—Dr W Forsyth, Civil Medl officer, Dinagepore, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of one month's extraordinary leave without pay.

Asst Surg Raj Krishno Ghose temply to have charge of the Jeagunge Dispensary in Moorshedabad.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Perozepore in Backergunge:—

Baboo Sasibhusan Chatterjee, Head Master, Higher Class English School, Perozepore.

Baboo Kaliprosuno Das

Baboo Durga Nunda Das, Head Clerk, Sub-Divisional Office.

Baboo Bhugwanchunder Sannyal, Sub-Inspector of Schools.

Surg-Maj H B Purves, Civil Surg, Burdwan, leave for ninety days, under Sect 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from date he may avail himself of it.

Surg R D Murray, Civil Surg, Chittagong, to act as Civil Surg of Burdwan, during absence of Surg-Maj H B Purves.

11th Jany—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Moonshigunge in Dacca:—

Baboo Sasibhusan Mullick, Court Sub-Inspr.

Baboo Brindabun Chandra Mookerjee.

Baboo Mohima Chandra Das.

Baboo Kallash Chundra Sen.

14th Jany—Asst Surg Busantocoomar Sen, in charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Rampore Beauleah to have medical charge of the Rajshahye college, in addn to his own duties, vice Asst Surg Grishchunder Dutt.

15th Jany—Asst Surg Gopalchunder Mukerji, a Superny at Mymensing temply to have medical charge of the Hooghly Emambarah Hospital, vice Asst Surg Poorneochunder Benarje

Dr K D Ghose, Offg Civil Medl Officer, Bankoorah, to act as Civil Medl Officer of Noakholly, during absence on deputn of Surg-Maj E Sanders.

Dr U C Mookerjea, Offg Civil Medl Officer Dinagepore, leave for three months, from 23rd ult.

Road Cess, 10th Jany—Dr Walter Saize to be a member of the Giridi Branch Road Committee in Hazareebagh.

11th Jany,—Dr H W Hill is re-appointed to be vice Chairman of the Dist Road Committee of Manbhoom.

Public Works Department,—Bengal—12th Jany—Transfers—The following transfers are made in the interests of public service.:—

Mr F M S Douglas, Exe, Engr, fourth grade from Office of Supdg Engr, Orissa Circle, to Soane Circle.

Mr T Butler, Asst Engr, second grade, from Gunduk Divn. to Oriesa, Circle.

Jail Department—10th Jany—Surg E Bovill made over charge of the Nuddea Jail to Surg-Maj L Cameron on afternoon of 5th Jan. 1884.

11th Jany—Baboo Umesh Chunder Ghose made over charge of the Balasore Jail to Surg J M Zorab on morning of 8th Jany 1884.

12th Jany—Surg-Maj L Cameron made over charge of the Burdwan Jail to Surg-Maj H Purves on morning of 1st Jany 1884.

Judicial Department—Baboo Ram Judab Tolapatra, B L, Munsif of Azimgunge, Moorshedabad, is confirmed in second grade of Munsifs.

Baboo Nistarun Banerjee, M A and H L, offg Addnl Munsif, of Jungipore, Moorshedabad, temply to be a Munsif, fourth grade.

Moulvie Mahomed Nurul Hossein, First Sub Judge, Patna, sick leave for two months from 15th ult.

10th Jany—Baboo Banee Kanta Deb and Baboo Girish Chunder Deb to be Hony Magtes for the Utterpara Bench in Hooghly, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tenderd by the gentlemen named below of their apptmts of Hony Magtes of the Sitamurhee Bench in Mozufferpore :—

Baboo Baij Nath Ojha, Baboo Rambit Singh, and Baboo Bhogiruth Tewari.

11th Jany,—Baboo Ambicacharan Dutta, B L, to act as a Munsif in Rungpore, and to be ordinarily stationed at Nelphamari.

Advertisements.

Notice.

WANTED—A graduate of the Calcutta University to teach in the L. M. S. College Bhowanipore. Apply to the Principal.

WANTED a Surveyor on a consolidated salary of Rs. 80 a month, and a Draftsman on Rs. 35 per month for Dinagepur drainage works for a period of about three months. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 1st proximo.

MADHUB CHUNDER ROY, C. E.,
Ex-Engineer, Julpaiguri Division.
Julpaiguri, 17th January 1884.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A European Professor of English Literature, of long standing in Calcutta, is prepared to give private lessons. Terms on application. Address W., care of the Editor.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

I am authorized to state that a prize of 500 Rupees for the best translation of "God Save the Queen" into Hindustani is offerred by Sir William Andrew, C.I.E., (Chairman of the London Committee of the National Anthem for India Fund.) Candidates will receive copies of versions to be translated, as also any other information that may be required, on application to Babu Baikuntha Natha Basu, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, National Anthem for India Fund, Pathuriaghata Rajbatti, Calcutta.

SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
Calcutta, 15th January 1884.

THE
TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL—RUPEES 16,50,000,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE,

Divided into 16,500 Shares of Rupees One Hundred each, of which 7,500 Shares are already placed.

Messrs. Skinner & Co, 1, Commercial Buildings, are authorised by the Company to invite applications for the available balance of these shares.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
Rs. 15 on application.
Rs. 25 on allotment.
Rs. 15 on the 20th February 1884.
Rs. 15 on the 20th March 1884.
Rs. 15 on the 20th April 1884.
Rs. 15 on the 20th May 1884.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
(with power to add to their number.)
Paul Bird, Esq. (Messrs. Bird & Co.)
The Hon'ble R. Miller (Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.)
Thomas Payn, Esq. (Manager, Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
G. J. Scott, Esq. (Secretary, India General Steam Navigation Co.)

BANKERS:
Agra Bank.
SOLICITORS:
Roberts Morgan & Co.
CONSULTING ENGINEER:
W. C. Furnivall, Esq., M.I.C.E.
MANAGING AGENTS:
Hoare Miller & Co.
OFFICES:
38, Strand Road.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing from the Tarkessur Railway Association, a concession granted by the Government of India for the Line of Railway between Seoraphuli, a station on the Main Line of the East Indian Railway, near Baidyabati, and the important Town and Hindoo Shrine of Tarkessur.

The concession is contained in a contract, dated the 8th of September 1883, between the Secretary of State for India in Council and Messrs. Samuel Bird, Paul Bird, John Skinner, George J. Scot, Thomas Payn, Arthur W. Chapman and Robert Miller, members of the Tarkessur Railway Association, whereby the Secretary of State agrees to grant to the Association a lease for 99 years at a pepper corn rent of all lands, shown to the satisfaction of Government, to be required for the construction of the Railway, and also for an extension of the same, if deemed expedient, to a point to be hereafter agreed on across the river Roopnarain. The contract confers on the Secretary of State the right, after the Railway has been opened for 30 years, to take over the railway upon giving 12 months' previous notice, and upon paying a sum equivalent to the agreegate net profits during the 20 years last preceding the date of purchase. The contract contains other minor provisions, which can be seen on reference thereto.

The length of the Line, for the present, will be about 22 miles, but the Association also have the right, as against other projectors, to extend the Railway, under the conditions mentioned above.

The construction of the Line was commenced on the 28th March 1883. The embankment and earthwork are now almost complete, ballasting and platelaying are being proceeded with, and it is estimated that the Railway may be ready for the inspection of the Government Engineer, previously to being opened for public traffic, before the end of next June.

ROUTE.

The route of the Line was selected after a very careful investigation of the subject, under orders from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Numerous petitions for a Railway to serve Tarkessur and adjacent districts were addressed to the Government, by zemindars, traders, and inhabitants of the district, and several routes were suggested.

On this point the Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, in his note, dated 28th September 1882, writes as follows, quoting the letter of the Commissioner of Burdwan: "It is believed that the country between Baidybati and Tarkessur is more thickly inhabited and more richly cultivated than that between Howrah and Tarkessur, and therefore the local traffic would probably be greater." The Chief Engineer adds: "After carefully considering the relative advantages of the rival lines, the Lieutenant-Governor decided in favour of that from Baidyabati."

PROBABLE TRAFFIC.

In his note, dated 28th September 1882, quoted above, the Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal provides the following information:—

"The Commissioner of Burdwan, who was consulted, reports:—'As a subsidiary line of traffic to the East Indian Railway the proposed Railway would, in my opinion, be of the greatest utility, as it taps a populous and fertile country, and leads to a Hindoo Shrine which, at certain seasons of the year, attracts a very large number of pilgrims."

In the same note, the Chief Engineer gives the following extract from a report made on the project as urged by the natives, by Mr. Parker, C. E., then Chief Engineer of the Bengal Central Railway, who was deputed for the purpose by the Government of Bengal:—

"'At the great festivals which occur only twice a year at Tarkessur over 50,000 people are said to assemble. The festivals last, I understand, from four days in February or March and from seven days to a month in April.'"

In the same note the Commissioner of Burdwan is again quoted: "'All persons acquainted with the country agree in considering the traffic will be very great indeed. The country traversed is full of rich villages which bring a very large amount of produce to the Calcutta market by way of Baidyabati. During the time that there was a toll-bar on this road as many as 3,700 passengers, 37 carts and 747 pack bullocks passed on ordinary days. On Saturdays, which is the day of the weekly market at Baidyabati, 23,200 passengers, 4,640 bullocks, and 232 carts passed, and in addition to this there is the great concourse of pilgrims at the festivals amounting on each occasion to 50 or 60,000. It must be borne in mind, also, that if a railway be constructed, much of the traffic that would find its way to Calcutta by various district roads will naturally converge towards the railway, and if a few good feeder roads are constructed, the whole of the produce of the country between the Hooghly and Damoodah rivers would be secured. I consider the project an extremely promising one; it has long been talked of by persons acquainted with the country, and the present proposal" (*i.e.*, the subject of the native petitions to the Government of Bengal) "'merely gives expression to the opinion of the best informed local residents. It is a project in every way deserving the most favourable consideration of Government."

With reference to this opinion of the Commissioner of Burdwan and to the statistics of traffic on the road between Seoraphuli and Tarkessur, the Chief Engineer proceeds:

"The traffic may be converted into money value as follws:—

3,700 Passengers, 313 days, 22 miles, at 2½ pies	Rs.	3,31,747
23,200 Passengers, 52 days, 22 miles, at 2½ pies	„	3,45,583
37 Carts, 313 days, 12 munds, 22 miles, at ½ pie	„	7,962
232 Carts 52 days, 12 munds, 22 miles, at ½ pie	„	8,294
747 Bullocks, 313 days, 2 munds, 22 miles, at ½ pie	„	26,791
4,640 Bullocks, 52 days, 2 munds, 22 miles at ½ pie	„	27,647
50,000 Pilgrims, 4 days, 22 miles, at 2½ pies	„	57,292
Total Rs. ...		8,05,316

The Chief Engineer adds: "I recommend the construction of the Line by Government, and that it then be handed over to the East Indian Railway to be worked on the same terms as those already proposed for other branch lines of the East Indian Railway."

It is understood that Government were prepared to adopt the recommendation, and would have done so, but in the desire to encourage private enterprise and attract local Capital for the construction of Railways subsequently consented to make over the concern to the Association.

In his Administration Report for 1881-82, the Director-General of Railways, under the heading of "Tarkessur Railway," remarks:—

"Two projects are proposed for this Railway—one from Baidyabati, on the East Indian Railway, length twenty-two miles, and the other direct from Howrah, thirty miles.

"The Commissioner of Burdwan remarks, with reference to the latter route, that the line would pass through swampy and low grounds. It would certainly be very expensive, and would only serve pilgrims to Tarkessur from the south, whereas the Baidyabati line would be cheaper to construct, and can be used by pilgrims from the north and east, and as well as the south. It is proposed to construct the line on the broad gauge, and to ask the East Indian Railway to work it, under the terms now being considered by Government for working such branch lines. Judging from statistics received, the prospect of traffic are highly satisfactory, and the undertaking should prove very remunerative. A survey and estimate of the line will probably be made next working season."

In his Preliminary Administration Report for 1882-83, the Director-General of Railways again remarks. "The Government of India have approved the proposals made by the promoters of a Local Company to be formed for the construction of a short line 22 miles long, from the Seoraphuli Station, on the East Indian Railway, 14 miles from Howrah, to Tarkessur in the Hooghly district. This branch, which will pass through a very rich and populous country, will be worked by the East Indian Railway Company."

In his letter, dated 3rd June 1882, to the Board of Directors, East Indian Railway, London, the Agent of the East Indian Railway refers briefly to the several schemes which had been put forward for the construction of a railway to serve the district lying between the Hooghly and Damooda rivers, and with the reference to the route which ultimately was selected, he remarks: "A third scheme" (*i.e.*, that over the route chosen, "advocated by some natives of position is for a branch line of railway to Tarkessur from our Baidyabati or Seoraphuli Station, about 22 miles long. This is the scheme most influentially supported, and which is regarded with most favour by the Government of Bengal, and it is the one will which best meet the interests of the East Indian Railway."

After quoting from the report of the Commissioner of Burdwan the extract already given in the foregoing, the Agent, East Indian Railway, proceeds to say: "The Superintending Engineer, Central Bengal Railway (who has inspected the route proposed to be taken by the Tarkessur Line), in his report to the Government of Bengal, states that from Seoraphuli to the Damooda the country presents no difficulties: it is thickly populated; many natives having business or

employment in Calcutta reside in the numerous villages. The land is rich, producing potatoes, rice jute sugarcane, vegetables, &c."

In a Memorial of the inhabitants of Janai to the Commissioner of Burdwan, dated 27th February 1882 the following statement appears: "It is difficult to estimate the exact amount of income which each article of commerce will yield, but from the natural condition of the district through which the Line will pass" (the Line from Howrah to Selimabad via Tarkessur) "it may be certainly said that the amount of profit on the whole will be considerable. The district is extremely rich, populous and highly cultivated. * * * The productions are various and abundant, and the export to Calcutta is very considerable. The same may be said of the import traffic. * * * A daily traffic in these articles (fresh vegetables, fish, milk, etc.) will not only materially add to the income of the proposed Line, but the condition of the ryots will proportionately improve. * * * In the Doab between the Damooda and the Kana Nuddee, remarkable for its fertility, the cultivation of Jute was carried on extensively in former years, but on account of the difficulties experienced in transport it has been abandoned altogether. A revival of the cultivation of this most important article of trade will surely result."

The Patna-Gya Railway, which, as a State line, is worked by the East Indian Railway on the same terms as the Tarkessur Line (except as regards the payment of 5 per cent. of Gross Receipts for the use of Rolling-stock, part of the agreement between the Tarkessur Railway Association and the Government) shows the following result:—

Length.	Earnings per Mile per Week. 1880.	1881.	1882.	Capital Cost, 1882.	Percentage of Net Earnings.
Patna-Gya 57 miles .	Rs. 162	173	184	Rs. 37,84,458	7½%

Having regard to the greater density of the population and to the superior fertility of the country to be served by the Tarkessur Line over that served by the Railway between Patna and Gya, and in view of the very large traffic already known to pass along the cart road between Tarkessur and adjacent villages and Seoraphuli, it would appear that a gross earning of Rs. 185 per week per mile is a very moderate estimate, and very considerably less than the Tarkessur Railway may reasonably expect to command. At even this rate of gross traffic, however, a net profit to the Tarkessur Railway Company of 6 per cent. on the capital may be secured under the terms of maintenance and working agreed to by the Government of India.

The prospects then of the Tarkessur Line are by no means limited to 6 per cent. on Capital outlay, and a much higher return may very reasonably be anticipated after a while, when the advantages of the Railway have been realized and appreciated by the resident population. The Traffic estimated by the Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, as actually passing over the Trunk Road, *is equal to four times the value assumed in this estimate.*

A great quantity of information, too voluminous to extract, is contained in the numerous petitions and memorials from natives, inhabitants of, or otherwise interested in, the district, all pointing to a very large traffic already in existence and the prospects of still more considerable development, and copies of these documents can be seen at the office of the Company's Brokers.

WORKING AND MAINTENANCE.

One of the clauses of the agreement between the Secretary of State and the Association is as follows:—

"The Secretary of State shall support the conclusion of an agreement between the Syndicate and the East Indian Railway Company for the working and maintenance by the latter of the Railway when the same shall have been completed and opened for traffic. The terms of such agreement shall be settled between the Syndicate and the East Indian Railway Company, and shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State."

It has since been arranged that the Secretary of State will himself enter into an agreement with the East Indian Railway for the above purpose. The following is the basis of the arrangement between the Tarkessur Railway Association and the Government of India on this subject, as set out in a letter from the Managing Agents of 4th December 1883, to the Director-General of State Railways, and in his reply of the 17th December 1883. The negociations for the agreement to be entered into between the Secretary of State and the East Indian Railway are proceeding on the same basis:—

That during the subsistence of the lease the Rolling Stock required for the purpose of the Tarkessur Line will be provided by the East Indian Railway, who will also, during the same period, find and pay the whole of the necessary permanent and working establishment and maintain the block and permament way.

That for the use of the Rolling Stock to be provided by the East Indian Railway the Tarkessur Company, during each year of their lease, will pay or allow to the East Indian Railway a percentage not to exceed 5 per cent. of the Gross Receipts of the Tarkessur Line for that year.

*That during each year of their lease the Tarkessur Company will pay or allow the East Indian Railway a percentage of the Gross Receipts of the Tarkessur Line for that year at the same rate as the working expenses of the East Indian Railway system bear to the Gross Receipts of that system for the same year.

That the Tarkessur Company are to receive during each year of their lease four-fifths of the balance left after making the payments or allowances mentioned above.

The East Indian Railway to render periodical accounts to the Company of the Gross Earnings of the Line, and such other accounts as may be necessary for carrying out the arrangement.

The East Indian Railway to be found to maintain the Tarkessur Line in accordance with the standard when made over, or as mutually may be agreed upon. The nature of the standard to be forthwith definitely settled in conference between the Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, the Agent East Indian Railway, and an authorized representative of the Tarkessur Railway Association.

The funds needed for all additions to block (as distinguished from rolling stock) to meet the development of traffic which may be eventually agreed upon between the East Indian Railway and the Tarkessur Railway Association, to be supplied by the Tarkessur Company.

In the event of any dispute between the East Indian Railway and the Tarkessur Railway Association the matter to be settled by arbitration.

It should be specially noted that the arrangement for the working and maintaince of the Tarkessur Line has the effect of practically incorporating the undertaktng as part of the system of the East Indian Railway, and will secure to the Tarkessur Company as net profit *nearly half of the gross receipts of the Tarkessur Line whatever they may amount to. The average proportion of the working expenses of the East Indian Railway to its gross receipts for the past 5 years have been* 34·04 *per cent.*

The terms on which the Tarkessur Association have agreed to make over to the Company the Line now in course of construction, together with all the rights and interests of the Association under their contract with the Secretary of State are embodied in an agreement, dated the first day of January 1884, and made between the above mentioned members of the Tarkessur Association of the one part, and William Carey Morgan, as Trustee and Agent for the Company of the other part. The terms of this agreement are shortly as follows:—

(*a.*) That the Association will complete the construction of the Line, in accordance with their contract with the Secretary of Sate, and will make it over to the Company as soon as it is passed for Passenger Traffic by the officer deputed by Government for that purpose.

(*b.*) The price of the said Line so completed as aforesaid shall be Rs. 16,50,000, which shall be paid by the following instalments, namely:—

Rs. 2,47,500 within one week from the incorporation of the Company.

Rs. 4,12,500 on 20th January 1884.
Rs. 2,47,500 on 20th February 1884.
Rs. 2,47,500 on 20th March 1884.
Rs. 2,47,500 on 20th April 1884.
Rs. 2,47,500 on 20th May 1884.

In order to provide for payment of the above-mentioned instalments of purchase-money, the capital of the Company will be called up as mentioned in the first page of this prospectus.

The Directors are advised and believe that the above-mentioned contract with the Secretary of State of the 8th September 1883, and the above contract with the Trustee for this Company of the first January 1884 and the above letters of the 4th and 17th of December 1883, between the managing Agents and the Director-General of State Railways, are the only contracts, the dates of and parties to which are required by Section 88 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, to be specified, but in order to prevent any question applicants for shares shall be deemed to waive any further compliance with that enactment.

Copies of the above contracts and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the office of the Solicitors, where a copy of the note of the Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal above referred to, as also of the correspondence with the E.I. Railway Company, may be seen.

Application on the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 15 per. share, can be forwarded to the Bankers or Brokers.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction. Should a less number of shares be allotted than is applied for the surplus paid on application will be appropriated towards the amount due on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of the Company, and of Messrs. Skinner & Co., 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

* Average for last 5 years, 34·04.

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY CO.,

LIMITED.

Form of Application.

(To be retained by the Bankers or Brokers.)

To the Managing Agents of
The Tarkessur Railway Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers (the Agra Bank) the sum of————, being a deposit of Rupees Fifteen per Share, I request that you will allot me ————Shares of Rs. 100 each in your Company, and I hereby agree to accept the said Shares, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and I agree to make the further payments thereon (as here-under noted), and I request you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders in respect of the Shares which may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
Signature————
Name (in full)————
Address (in full)————
Profession or Business————
Date————

The Rs. 100 per Share are payable—Rs. 15 on application, Rs. 25 on allotment, Rs. 15 on the 20th February 1884, Rs. 15 on the 20th March 1884, Rs. 15 on the 20th April and Rs. 15 on the 20th May 1884.

This Form should be sent intact to the Bankers and Brokers.

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY CO.,

LIMITED.

No.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

(To be returned to the Applicant.)

Received the————day of————1884, on account of The Tarkessur Railway Company, Limited, from————
the sum of Rs.————being a deposit of Rs. 15 per Share on application for————Shares of Rs. 100 each.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
Rs.....
Accountant.

The Bankers of the Company are The Agra Bank, Limited. The Brokers are Messrs. Skinner & Co. No. 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

COLLEGE REUNION 1884.

The annual College Reunion will be held at the Garden of the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law at Chitpore on Friday the 1st February 1884 between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M.

COMMITTEE.

President.

Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur.

Members.

Rai Rajendra Lala Mitra Bahadur L.L.D., C.I.E.
Hon'ble Durga Churn Law.
Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter B. L.
Rajo Sourendra Mohun Tagore C. I. E.
Babu Juggodish Nath Ray
" Isser Chunder Mitter.
" Bunkim Chunder Chatterji.
Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nyaratna C. I. E.
Babu Jodulal Mullick.
" Govind Chunder Dutt.
" Mahendra Nath Bose.
" Hem Chunder Kerr.
Dr. Udoy Chand Dutt.
Moulovi Syed Amir Hossein.
Mr. Brojendra Nath Dey.
Baboo Radhika Prosad Mookerjee.
" Gonesh Chundra Chundra.

Honorary Secretary.

BABOO SHAM CHURN LAW.

STEUART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c.,

The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.

HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

HARE'S

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 12, *dated* 14*th January* 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes to pass the following rules under section 90 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, "The Bengal Embankment Act."

1. All estimates for works to be executed under this Act shall include 23 per cent. for establishment, and, in addition, the estimated cost of all petty establishments employed for watching or guarding embankments, and for working sluices.

2. Where tools and plant are to be provided by Government, a charge of 3 per cent. on the outlay will be made, and this percentage shall be added to the estimates.

3. The Collector shall, previous to submitting a report to the Commissioner under sections 11, 19 or 43 of the Act, obtain the written opinion of the Superintending Engineer which shall form part of the record of proceedings in the case.

4. No estimate under section 49 of the Act shall be transmitted to the Collector until it has been countersigned by the Superintending Engineer, who is responsible that the repairs proposed to be executed are necessary, for the manner or in which it is proposed to execute them, and that the rates entered in the estimate fair and reasonable.

5. The Superintending Engineer shall, on the requisition of the Collector, furnish a written opinion on any work it is proposed to execute under the Act, causing all necessary surveys to be made.

6. Where the Collector, under the last preceding section, requires surveys to be made, he shall either cause the estimated cost of the same to be paid to the Engineer, or procure sanction, under the ordinary rules for the disbursement of public money, to the proposed expenditure. Such deposit or sanction shall provide for the salaries and allowances of the Engineers and Surveyors it is intended to employ.

7. The Superintending Engineer shall, in any enquiry under section 51 of the Act on receiving a requisition to that effect from the Collector, give his written opinion as to the boundaries of the lands affected by works or repairs, and the extent to which they have been benefited or affected. This opinion shall form part of the record of proceedings in the case.

8. When it is considered that the ordinary procedure under the Act would be attended with grave and immenent danger to life and property and proceedings under section 25 of the Act are taken by the Collector, or under section 29 by the Engineer, the Collector shall make an immediate report to the Commissioner and forward a copy thereof to the Superintending Engineer. In such cases the Commissioner shall also lose no time in submitting a copy of this report, with his opinion thereon, through the Board of Revenue for the orders of Government.

9. All orders passed under section 31 of the Act shall be in writing, and the applicant shall be entitled to receive a copy of the same free of charge on application. The Engineer shall delegate to all Public Works sub-divisional officers the power of receiving applications under section 31 of the Act for temporary road-ways and temporary water courses, but no person so appointed shall pass an order for the construction of a temporary water-course, unless he has been specially authorized to do so by the Superintending Engineer. Such authority shall specify the embankments in regard to which only this power is to be exercised. In all cases where an application for a temporary water-course is made to a person appointed by the Engineer, such application shall be submitted to the Engineer for transmission to the Collector. The Engineer, in forwarding applications under this section to the Collector, shall state in writing whether in his opinion they can be sanctioned without endangering the safety of the embankment.

10. All Public Works sub-divisional officers shall be authorized to open or shut sluices under general rules to be issued by the Engineer with the approval of the Collector. A copy of all rules made under this section shall be transmitted to the Superintending Engineer.

11. Any order to remove an embankment or obstruction, or to repair damage, passed under section 79 of the Act, shall be appealable to the court to which an appeal ordinarily lies from the decision of the Magistrate who passes the order.

12. The Engineer shall submit to the Collector, through the Superintending Engineer, an annual report of all expenditure incurred on embankments in the district, distinguishing between those kept up at the cost of Government, and those maintained from funds supplied from other sources. The sums recievable under contracts shall be mentioned. In this report a succinct account of the state of the embankments, of the action of floods during the year, and of any proceedings taken under the Embankment Act, shall be given. The Collector shall forward this report through the Commissioner and Board of Revenue, with his own remarks, for the information of Government.

J. M. HEYWOOD, *Lieut., Col,.* R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Prevention of Cow slaughter in India Society are hereby requested to forward their subscriptions to the Secretary at 60 Cross Street, Calcutta.

BANKA BEHARI BAJPAYI.
President S. P. C. S. in India.

WANTED.

By the Moharaja of Burdwan, a manager for his Kujang Estate in Orissa. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem with prospect of increase. A security of Rs. 10,000 in cash or Government paper required. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Dewan-i-Raj Burdwan. The Palace, Burdwan.

PORTABLE SUGAR CANE MILLS.

Cantwell's Patent Improved Cylinder and Cone Rollers.

These Mills gained "*a complete victory*" over every other Mill in the field in the competition trials ordered by the Assam Local Government, doing more than double the work of any other Mill. Sec. *Assam Gazette* of 2nd of June 1883. One of these Mills can be seen working daily at No. 55 Creek Row. Prices moderate.

CANTWELL & Co., Calcutta.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. Miller, L. D. S., R. C. S. E., Surgeon-Dentist, formerly of Messrs. Miller & Thorn, London, has the pleasure to announce that, in conjunction with his assistant, Mr. H. Bromley, he has completed his laboratory arrangements for the production of the *continuous gum enamel artificial teeth work*, under the new process introduced by him, for the first time in the East.

Owing, however, to the excessive heat eliminated in the manipulation of this particular work, Mr. Miller regrets to say that Mr. Bromley, will only be able to work the furnaces during the colder months of the year; therefore, intending patients should make appointments as early as possible before the hot season sets in.

Specimens of this, the *most truly beautiful* and *artistic of all artificial work, may be seen, and fees*, which are the same as in London, obtained on application.

31, *Chowringhee.*

December 1883.

ALEXANDER CUMMING,

SUCCESSOR TO

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Velvets, Plain and Brocaded (striped and figured) in a variety of choice colors.
Silks Plain and Brocaded a large assortment in new colors.
Satins in all colors and shades.
Lonis Velvets In Black, Cardinal, Grenat, Navy, Green and other colors.
Ottoman Satins Floral Brocades in all colors.
Brocaded Satins in all the favorite patterns.
Plush Plain and Brocaded in different colors.
Gentlemen's Silk Dressing Gowns in Assorted colors. Beautifully quilted throughout.
Gentlemen's under Vests in Silk, Merino and Indian Gauze.
Silk Stockings Plain and striped with Embroidered clocks.
Silk Handkerchiefs a large assortment, Plain and Handsomely Brocaded.

ALSO A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
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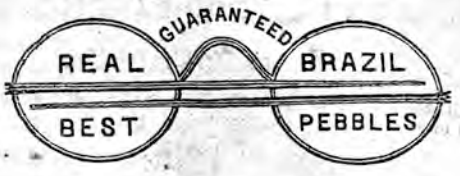

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